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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Gentlemen Take Not'ce

A large and splendid assortment of Summer Undershirts and Drawers of every size and quality at low prices may be found at T. S. Robinson & Co's emporium for men's furnishing goods, 72 Fifth street.

Undine Boat Club.

A meeting of the members of the above Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 37 Fifth street. A full attendance is requested. By order of the President.

Email De Paris

At Fleming's Drug Depot.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening at the sales Room of the Book Publishers' Association, at 74 Fifth street. Watches and Diamonds given away. For full particulars see advertisement daily and evening papers, 74 Fifth street.

Favorable View.

The following lines written by a distinguished musical amateur and performer of Washington Penna., needs no comment at our hands, and it cannot fail to exercise due influence on all interested in musical matters:

MESSRS. KLEBER & BRO: Having tried and tested the Pianos of the most prominent makers of this country, I have come to the conclusion that none of them will compare with the Steinway & Sons' Piano Fortes, for richness and sweet tone, durability and general excellence of workmanship. They surpass in my estimation, all others of whatever make.
ALEX. C. HAMILTON.
Washington, April 4th, 1865.

Insurance.

Editor Commercial,—Every one would give to the public the benefit of their experience in the matter of insurance, were it think it would exert a wholesome influence upon insurance companies, and also assist people in their selection of sound and honorable companies with which to insure.

Acting upon this idea we propose to give ours.

Our Patent Leather Factory was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 24, 1865. We were insured as follows, viz. in the

Paid	Allegheny.....$5,000 00
	Pennsylvania.....2,500 00
	Wheeling Fire and Marine.....3,000 00
	Hartford.....2,000 00
	Lycoming Mutual.....2,000 00
	Citizens Mutual.....$5,000 00
	Pittsburgh (half reinsured in the International of New York).....5,000 00-10,000 00
	$25,500 00

To the first five (5) named companies we desire to render our acknowledgement of their prompt and satisfactory settlement of our loss, and we cordially recommend them to all persons who wish to insure in reliable and liberal institutions.

According to our experience, they do not belong to that class, who, when disasters overtakes the unfortunate insured, apply themselves, with much diligence to discover, if possible same way to escape payment of the loss, rather than to respond honorably to his claim.

We are especially indebted to "Mr. Book," Secretary of the "Allegheny," "Mr. Sorrel," Secretary of "Pennsylvania," and to the Messrs. Carrier, who acted as agents for the "Wheeling Fire and Marine," "Hartford," and "Lycoming Mutual," for their uniform courtesy, and the efficient manner in which they rendered us, in accomplishing prompt and liberal settlements with their respective companies.

J. Y. MCLAUGHLIN & Co.
Pittsburgh, May 10th, 1865.

THE TAX ON METALS.

Decision with Reference to the Tax on Iron, Copper, Lead Spelter and Brass, and Articles manufactured therefrom.

TREASURY DEP'T, OFFICE INTERNAL REV.,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

Under the several clauses of the 94th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, the following rates of duty are imposed on iron, copper, lead, spelter and brass, in the different States hereinafter named, accordingly as each metal at different stages is wrought from material which has been previously taxed, or from material on which no tax has been paid.

Whenever a manufacturer reduces iron or other metal from the condition or advances it from one of the primary forms to a more advanced state, and afterwards uses or consumes the same in the production of articles manufactured articles, he is liable to pay the same tax thereon as if he removed it for sale.

Applying these provisions to the different metals in question, and the manufactures therefrom, we obtain the following schedule of rates:

1. Pig iron, $2 40.
2. Blooms, slabs and loops from the ore, $3 60.
3. Railroad iron, $3 60.
4. Railroad iron re-rolled, $2 40.
5. Bars or rods, $3 60.

Band, hoop and sheet, not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, and not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, $3 60.

6. Band, hoop and sheet, thinner than No. 18 and plate less than one-eighth of an inch, $6 00.

Band, hoop and sheet, from material taxed under No. 5, $2 40.

Cut nails and spikes made from plate taxed under No. 5 or 6, $2 40.

If the manufacturer of the nails or spikes makes the plate from which the nails or spikes are cut, such plate will be taxed under No. 5 or 6, in accordance with the proviso to section 93.)

Cut nails and spikes made from plate which has not been taxed under No. 5 or 6 $6.

[AX polls are subject to the same rates of duty and the same provisions as cut nails and spikes.]

7. Castings for bridges or other permanent structures, $3 60.

8. Stoves, and hollow ware, and castings, exceeding ten pounds in weight, $3 60.

9 Rivets exceeding one-fourth of an inch, nuts and washers exceeding two inches each, and bolts exceeding five-sixteenths of an inch, $6.

Rivets, nuts, washers and bolts made from iron taxed under No. 5 or 6, $2 40.

10. Railroad chairs, and railroad, boat and ship spikes and tubes made from wrought iron, $6

11. Axle bars, or rough forgings for car and wagon axles, car tire, shafting, cranks, anchors, &c., &c., made of blooms, slabs or loops, or of scrap iron, are taxable as bar iron under No. 5.

12. Finished car and wagon axles, cart tire, and all manufactured articles from forgings as above, boilers of all kinds. Water tanks, sugar tanks, oil stills, shafting, gearing, iron railings, gates fences, furniture, statuary, and other manufactures of iron not above enumerated or otherwise provided for, are to be taxed at the rate of six per cent. ad valorem.

13. Wrought nails, including **annealed nails,** finishing nails, tacks, brads, and horse shoe nails, wrought by hand or machinery, are liable to a duty of **six per cent.** ad valorem.

14. Castings of iron less than ten pounds in weight and malleable iron castings of all weights, are taxable as manufactures not otherwise provided for, at the rate of six per cent. ad valorem.

15. Ingots, pigs or bars of copper, lead or spelter, 3 6-10 per cent.

1. Ores, pigs or bars of brass made from taxed material, on increased value, 3 6 10 per cent,

Ingots, pigs or bars of brass made from untaxed material, 3 6-10 per cent.

16. Rolled brass, rolled copper, yellow sheathing metal in the form of sheets, copper zinc and brass nails or rivets, and shot, sheet lead, and lead pipes, made from copper, lead, spelter or brass, upon which a duty has been assessed and paid in the form of ingots, pigs or bars, 3 6-10 per cent.

Do. do. made from copper, lead, spelter, upon which no duty has been assessed and paid in the form of ingots, pigs or bars, 6 per cent,

17. Zinc or spelter rolled from ingots, pigs or bars, 6 per cent.

18. Castings of copper, spelter or brass, or of mixtures, or illsions of these metals, are liable at the rates and duties and otherwise provided for, 10 an ad valorem duty of 6 per cent.

19. The law imposes a tax on the finished hull of a ship, steamboat, or other vessel, including cabins, liner and the upper works, as a hull or entirety; and in like manner upon engines, locomotives, cars, carriages, and other articles. This does not, however, exempt iron and other materials, castings exceeding ten pounds in weight, which the law regards as a condition of iron, or nails, tacks, rivets, bolts, nuts, washers, spindles, screws, tubes, pipes, springs, axles, tires, cranks, shafts, boilers, &c., &c., which are manufactures of iron or other material, from their appropriate duties, when the same are made and used or consumed by the builder, manufacturer, or producer of any ship, engine, locomotive, car, carriage, or other article. The only exception to this rule is in the case of boilers for engines, for which the law specially provides, that when boilers shall have been once assessed and a duty paid thereon, the amount so paid shall be deducted from the duties on the finished engine.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The next annual session of this society will be held at Altoona, on the 13th of June next. The delegates from the Philadelphia County Medical Society are Drs H St. C Ash, D H Agnew, D Purpee, Robert Burns C S Baker, W H Baine, Joseph Brookfield, Jno Bell, A Cheesemad, J R Crad, J Cummiskey, Levi Curtis Wm Darrah, A H Fish, A Fricke, L P Gebhard, D Gilbert, A G B Hinkle, J Hackel, C Hamilt n, N S Hatfield, T S Kirkbride, A L Kennedy, R J Lewis, J Ashhurst, A S McMurray, D D Richardson, S R Skillern, A M Stocum, S S Somers, S N Troth, C P Tutt, and C Willig. The ex-officio delegates from Philadelphia are Drs A Nebinger, Wm B Atkinson, W Sargent, Wm Mayberry, D F Condie and Wilson Jewel.

TRADE CIRCULAR.—The trade circular to be issued in August by Messrs. Brandtreet is to be a semi-annual publication, and for circulation only in the West.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW TERRITORY DISCOVERED.

ACTIVITY IN THE BLAIRSVILLE REGION

New oil territory is being developed almost daily, and the already large estimate of revenue from this new source of wealth will rapidly grow to enormous proportions. The latest discovery is that recently made on Delaware creek, Ohio, a few miles from Toledo. Four or five oil springs, from the surface of which oil has been collected, exist in a series of ravines on the farm of Mr. Keeler, and it is said that the prospect of obtaining a large supply of oil is quite flattering. It is held by those who have examined the springs that the oil is not confined to the surface, as the springs have never failed in a supply of water; and those acquainted with them, assert that these indications of oil have existed for a long time; and that from the disagreeable odor and greasy character of the water, cattle and horses refused to drink it, and secured for the stream the title of "stinking creek."

Blairsville Oil Region.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.
BLAIRSVILLE, May 8.

Two new companies have been organized to bore for oil here. One, the Conemaugh Valley Oil Company, Dan. O'C. Barr, Treasurer, and P. O'Brien, Secretary, of your city, expect to be at work shortly, two or three miles above here, on the Conemaugh river. Another, known as the Conemaugh and Blacklick Oil Company, organized in Philadelphia, are preparing to place two engines on their lands. Messrs. Knox, Foreman and Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, have some valuable oil and mineral lands adjoining the lands of the Shirwell Co., which I am informed they are now making arrangements to operate on. Two companies, one from Philadelphia, the other from Pottsville names not known, have leased and bought a large quantity of oil lands on the Conemaugh, between here and Livermore. Not being interested, I cannot say whether their intentions are to develope, or merely to speculate. The Westmoreland Oil Company organized in Pottsville, Pa., have one engine at work and are making preparations to have a second engine shipped. The Getty's farm oil company are making preparations to operate on a tributary of the Black Lick. McCullough, of the Red Bank furnace, on Campbell's run, a tributary of Yellow Creek, in connection with Mr. Krebbs, are making arrangements to place two engines on their territory on the Black Lick. A derrick has been erected on the Lethgo Farm by some party—name not known. The Birwell Company, near Blairsville, are boring their well deeper, and have very encouraging prospects. This company propose to attach fire clay rollers to their machinery and use the deposits of crude fire clay, said to be of a fine quality, found on their Deep Hollow tract.

There are a number of companies and individuals making preparations to bore for oil near Homer, on the Black Lick Creek. The Citizens Oil Company, of Blairsville, have over four thousand shares of their stock subscribed for by citizens. The several lands, about here, are receiving a good deal of attention. A company from New York have bought a tract of land in the Conemaugh, some three miles above here, and are now engaged in taking out stone of the finest fire clay and cement rock ever seen. They have also found a nine foot vein of kidney iron ore, said to be some ten per cent. better than the Johnstown ore. Oil Land leases are in demand here, commanding a handsome premium.

I am informed that a company has been organized by the citizens of New Alexandria, and eight hundred dollars in cash collected and works about going up to bore for oil on Sweet Brier Creek, some seven or eight miles south west of this place. The coming summer will see the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana in a fair way of being tested as oil territory. It is certainly a good sign to see the citizens themselves investing their faith by their works. A curiosity fact has come to light here. It seems that a common pumping well, sunk in a low swampy place, principally for tan-yard purposes, was some three years since sunk to the depth of twenty five feet, and genuine petroleum struck and pumped up with the water, evidences of it are yet to be seen in the well. Mr. Charles Kerber, the lessee of the yard, is aware of the fact, and in very positive terms, said he will give information that may be required on the subject. M. P. M.

West Virginia Regions.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
FAIRMONT, Marion Co., W. V., May 8.

As various regions are putting in their claims as oil territory, and according to promise, I give you the prospects of Marion County, West Virginia, as an oil country. The old salt well known as the Burn's well, is now down six hundred feet, and has a fair show of oil. This well some thirty years ago yielded oil in large quantities. The Cannel Coal and Oil Company of Baltimore—lands on Pickett's creek,—are putting down two wells; one already down 250 feet, and the other commenced. The "Swisker Well," directly on the Monongahela river, is down over two hundred feet and has a fair show of oil. The Clinton Company—about ten miles below this place, on the Monongahela river—have their engine and tools all ready to go to work. The Wigfield Oil Company, of Baltimore, lately organized—lands on Pricket's creek—expect to commence work shortly.

The Fairfield Oil Company, of Baltimore, these exertions will surely develope it. Old oil men who are operating these wells, say the wells will improve with depth, better oil in the creeks and runs of this county than in the famed Dunkard Creek region. I would advise your oil men to come to this county, as land is cheap now, and can be had without any difficulty. "The more the merrier." This county has great advantages in nearness to market and ease of transportation. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through it, from one end to the other, and the Monongahela river is navigable for steam from here to Pittsburgh, giving an easy and cheap transportation.

General Oil Items.

The editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been shown a specimen of oil taken from lands in Mifflin township, Cumberland county. It is highly probable that further developments will be made. Quite an excitement already exists among the people of old Mifflin, each one having a few slate farm, which has yielded a slim return for the labor of cultivation, will become very valuable.

Mr. Francis M. F. Smith, of Smithton, Doddridge county, West Virginia, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and deputy postmaster at Smithton, recently sold his farm, containing three hundred and thirty-five acres, to parties who are now busily engaged in developing its mineral resources. The price paid was $190 per acre. The surface indications for oil are said to be numerous.

The people of Missouri are agitating the development of that State for oil. The *Dispatch* says: With the dawn of peace comes the rising of "ile" in a hundred springs and streams, and many augers are already progressing down, down towards the supposed reservoir of oleaginous wealth. It may turn out to be a "great curse" and nothing else, but if theories, signs and indications are worth anything, we have got oil enough under us to grease all the machinery in the world from the mountains of iron for centuries to come, besides giving a good deal of light upon this and various other subjects.

Oil has been struck in the Morton well, Erie, at a depth of 620 feet. On Monday, while boring through a black rock, a sudden spurt took place, throwing the water the full thickness of the five inch bore up to the top of the derrick and the flow was found to be largely composed of oil. The moment the sudden "jet" and ceased, a strict examination was made, and the oil found in considerable quantities. Boring is to progress steadily till the sandstone is pierced. The Fortuna or Alfred well, in Erie, pumped on Monday over a barrel of pure oil in one hour's time. It has been averaging for some time about three barrels of the heaviest lubricating oil per day. This well is but a few rods from the Morton well.

THE FRUIT AND CROPS.—Inquiry among the fruit growers and farmers affords, says the Wheeling *Register*, very pleasing information as to the prospects of the season in their important departments of industry and production. Fruits of all kind most cultivated here abounds promises well. The trees have withstood the winter and have budded in a promising manner. May has opened mildly and there is reason to hope that no frost will blight the tender fruit. Bountiful crops of peaches apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes and strawberries will yield those who cultivate in this section many thousands of dollars, and afford pleasure to all who consume these luxuries that Providence permits us to enjoy in this favored climate.

The reports from the fields are no less favorable than from the orchards. The farmers began their spring work pretty early, and accomplished more in this way of planting and sowing in April this year than in any year that has preceded for a long time. The weather and season has been opportune. Owing to the scarcity of help much labor was required. But little ground will go uncultivated for want of labor, as the hoeing, haying and harvesting times come along when there will be plenty of returning laborers from the army. The fall sown crops, wheat, rye and barley promises well. The winter and the spring were as favorable as the farmers could desire. We may safely congratulate our farmers and our readers generally upon the fruit and the crop prospects—as they promise well.

WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.—The following Pennsylvanians were among the wounded soldiers brought to Philadelphia on Monday on the transport Benjamin Deford: George H. Austin, 79th; James Wagner, A, 46th; John Butler, D, 26th cavalry; G. S. Lackey, G, 9th cavalry; Jas. B. Cummings, I, 9th cavalry; G. C. Lyman, F, 9 h cavalry; Frank Lee, 79th, Ed. Vogel, A, 13th cavalry; John Mier, D, 9th cavalry; Jas. R. Woodwith, B, 26th cavalry, [illegible], 9th cavalry; Frank Conrad, H, 79th; James Searight, F, 46th.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Important Order by the War Dep't.

The Cavalry to be Mustered Out,

Reorganization of Remaining Force.

Disbanded Regiments to be Sent to their respective States to be Mustered Out.

Grant Dines with the Mexican Minister.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 10.

An order issued by the War Department today directs commanding Generals of armies and departments immediately upon the reception of this order, to muster out and discharge all volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm, whose term of service will expire previous to October first, 1865. The Paymaster General is ordered to arrange for the immediate payment of the men discharged, the payment to be made in the armies or departments in which the men may be serving at the date of muster out. All cavalry remaining in the service after these discharges have been made, will immediately be consolidated into complete maximum regimental organizations as follows:

The Army and Department Commanders will select and designate organization to be consolidated. Organizations from the same State will be consolidated with each other. All supernumerary and non-commissioned officers will be mustered out at the date the consolidation of their respective commands is made. Commission and non-commissioned officers to be retained, not exceeding the legal number, will be selected by the Army and Department Commanders. Horses and other public property, rendered surplus by the reduction in forces, will be turned over to and cared for by the proper officers of the Supply Department concerned.

It has been decided to send regiments who are to be disbanded to the States in which they were raised, and as far as practicable to their immediate homes, where they will be mustered out and paid off.

It may be stated as a significant fact that Gen. Grant and several members of his staff dined with the Mexican Minister to-day.

Major Generals Kautz and Ord have been ordered to report to Gen. Ord, commanding the Virginia Department.

The French in Mexico.

DECREE OF MAXIMILIAN.

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

THE OATH OF OFFICE

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE EMPIRE.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Vera Cruz Journals received here state that the Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree defining the provisional status of the Imperial government and the methods to be adopted in proceeding. The decree is divided into eight chapters and sub-divided into eighty-one paragraphs. Some of the leading portions are: The form of the government will be a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince at the head. In case of the death of the Emperor or any other event which may incapacitate him for the exercise of his powers his august spouse, the Empress, will be vice *facto* regent of the empire. The Emperor or Regent on assuming power must take this oath: "I swear to God by the Holy Evangelists, or further, by all means in my power, the welfare and prosperity of the nation, to defend its independence and preserve the integrity of its territory."

The Emperor, who represents the National Sovereignty, will be assisted by a ministry of State, appointed by himself. The territory of Mexico as bounded on the north by the lines decided upon by the United States, the Conventions of Guadaloupe and Mashia; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of the Antilles, and the English Establishment at Walize; on the South by the Republic of Guatamala; and on the west the Pacific.

Nothing is said about Texas. The guarantee to all the inhabitants of the Empire, equality in the eye of the law, security for person and property, and the liberty of free speech, to all under the national colors will be given.

A decree dated May 10th, is devoted to a definition of the extent of freedom to be allowed to the press, which will be subject to about the same restrictions as in France and Austria. The duty on imported tobacco has been largely increased.

The Emperor has granted a concession to Don Lorenzo Elizaga, formerly Mexico to and at Cosma, Papatta and Tacuba.

The steamer Argyle, from Havana on the 6th has arrived. A steamer there from Tampico brought official information of the capture by the Liberals under General Negrath, of Saltillo and Monterey, and also the capture of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, by Mendez. The Diario professes to have information of the recapture of Saltillo by the French. Other accounts state that the attempts to recapture the city failed, and that another attempt was to be made.

PAROLED REBEL PRISONERS

Order by General Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Lieut. General Grant has issued the following instructions to Gen. Augur, relative to the disposition to be made of paroled prisoners:

HEADQ'RS OF THE ARMIES OF THE U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.

To Major Gen. C. C. Augur, Commanding the Department of Washington:

GENERAL: Please send all paroled prisoners of the late rebel armies now confined or detained at Alexandria, Virginia, to their homes. Those whose homes were at the time of joining these armies in the States that have never been in rebellion, and who desire to return to them will be required to take the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation, provided they are not excepted from its benefit. If so excepted, they will be detained. Those living in Texas will be sent in charge of an officer and will be landed on the west bank of the Mississippi river.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.
S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

From Louisville—Visit of the Cincinnati Pioneer Club—Oil in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association, by the steamer United States, visited this city to-day, and were driven to points of interest, and partook of a sumptuous repast. They were addressed by Gen Palmer, Joseph Reinwer, G. W. Morris, and others. They left this P. M. by the steamer St. Nicholas, which also brought down the Cincinnati Sketch Club, who were entertained by their numerous friends.

Telegrams announcing the opening of a flowing petroleum well at Boyle Creek, and near Franklin, create considerable excitement here

TRIAL OE THE ASSASSINS.

Reporters of the Press Excluded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The *Bulletin's* Washington special says: The reporters for the public press were all refused admission to the trial of the assassins to-day. The consequence will be that no particulars of the trial will be laide public until it closes, except through the medium of the Government authorities.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

THE FIRST TRAIN TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The first regular through passenger train from Cincinnati, by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, arrived here last night. It left Cincinnati on Monday morning.

In January, 1864, the number of miles of completed railroad in the Northern States was nearly 25,000,000 miles, and in the Southern States about 9,000 miles. So much of the latter, however, has been destroyed and worn out that it may be said nearly the whole must be renewed. This will for the next few years make a tremendous demand on the various manufactories of railway material, and the capacities of Pennsylvania in this respect will be taxed to their utmost. When once trade and commercial intercourse are revived between the two sections, the iron interest and manufactories of this State will find themselves unable to fill the demands for material.

PERSONAL.—The Mayor of Baltimore, accompanied by a number of gentlemen from that city, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The object of thir mission is understood to be in connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad,

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

THE HEGIRA OF AMERICANS.

Capt. Robert Lincoln in Washington.

Jeff Davis' Bureau of Infernal Machines

Appointment of a Rebel Pirate to Office.

Instructions to Foreign Ministers.

Likenesses of Jeff. Davis & Co. to be Sent Them.

Establishment of Banks in Va.

Important Treasury Regulations

Sheridan to Command the Reorganized Cavalry Force.

Rebels Excluded from Washington.

The Neutrality Laws to be Enforced.

Special to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, May 10.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The close of the war, and consequent fall of gold, seems to have induced a hegira of Americans. The number of passports made out by the State Department during the last month is very large.

The General Hospital at Annapolis has been discontinued and ordered to be turned over to the Navy Department.

Capt. Robert Lincoln has returned and will accompany his mother to her home in Illinois in a few days.

The government has full and detailed information concerning Jeff Davis' bureau of torpedoes and infernal machines. Pictures of those deadly missles were captured, and among other devices were torpedoes in the shape and appearance of lumps of steamer coal, so perfect in resemblance that it would not be readily distinguished from genuine coal. The existence of these infernal devices confirms the belief that the steamer Sultana was destroyed by torpedoes in her coal.

Lieut. Commander Pratt, who was purser of the rebel Pirate Alabama, has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the land office. This appointment will be good news to those given to him that the government may have his testimony available as to captures and depredations committed by his former friends.

The *Times* special says: The State Department will forward by steamer, which sails for Europe on Saturday next, copies of the resolutions of President Lincoln, and sympathy with the Government and people of the United States, and with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and his family.

The galleries of the hall were draped in black, and was crowded by people who manifested their sympathy in the strongest terms for the character and capacity of the late President, and serene sympathy with the people of the United States, and every allusion to their early approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represented. The platform contained an array of partisan party generals, and the leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present. A majority of them were in mourning. Loud resolutions were carried out nearly with unanimity, but with an intense feeling seldom seen at public meetings. The night was occupied by William Cullen Bryant, Gen. Dix and others.

Messrs Forster, Stansfield, Leatham, Taylor, Potter, Baxter and Hines, members of Parliament, conveyed the deepest British sympathy, one of deep sympathy with the American Government and people and entire confidence in the continued existence of the Republic. The chairman was supported by twenty influential members of Parliament, and a large array of distinguished gentlemen representing every political party and section. Letters of sympathy were read from Sir Charles Lyell, and Hamilton and others.

W. E. Forster, member of Parliament, moved the first resolution, that this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has learned the assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack on Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States Government personal acquaintance the greatness of Lincoln's character. Almost all the members rose in token of their adhesion to the proposed vote.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies was draped in black on the 27th, and would continue so for the three following days, in mourning for Abraham Lincoln. The Minister of Finance moved, and the Chamber agreed to send an address to the American Congress, expressing the grief of the country and House at Mr. Lincoln's assassination.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 28th were limited.

Sir Samuel Cunard died in London on the 28th.

In the Court of Queen's Bench the extradition case of Watts, the absconding Bedford City Cashier of the New York Mercantile Bank, was argued at length. Chief Justice Cockburn said the offence was not forgery according to English law, and discharged the case of the United States. Consequently the warrant for extradition was refused, and the prisoner was discharged. Watts was arrested in London, however, he was detained on a civil writ.

Certain one of the Canadian Commissioners in London, has written a letter warmly advocating Canada's continued dependence on England, and strongly against the idea of union with the United States.

Gowan and Marle, old established dealers in American stocks in London, who suspended payment in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, have paid all their liabilities in full, and resumed business.

FRANCE—Napoleon was to embark for Algiers on the 1st of May.

The returns of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of over eleven and a half millions of francs.

ITALY—A bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been withdrawn from the Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN—The Senate continued to debate the San Domingo question.

RUSSIA—The funeral obsequies of the Czesarevich had taken place at Nice, and the body was on board a Russian frigate for transportation to Cronstadt.

EGYPT.—The International Congress of Delegates to the Suez Canal, held their first meeting in Cairo, on the 17th. There were representatives of ten Governments, eight Consulates or Societies, and eight Chambers of Commerce and Commerce, representing fourteen nations. After having carefully examined various works and plans presented to them, the Commission came to the unanimous opinion that the construction of a Maritime Canal across the Isthmus of Suez was proceeding with vigor. The company was made contracts for the completion of the ship canal by the first of July, 1868.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Restrictions on Trade to be Removed

Condition of Secretary Seward and Son.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Important Order Relative to Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Rules and regulations have been issued for carrying into effect the executive order of April 29 h, removing restrictions on the interior commercial intercourse with Southern States east of the Mississippi river.

Secretary Seward has recovered from the fatigue of yesterday, had a quiet day, and is better to-night. Fred. Seward had a slight relapse of a two hours duration this morning, but was speedily checked. He has not apparently changed appreciably within the past twelve hours.

The Court for the trial of the assassination conspirators sat to-day with closed doors, engaged, it is believed, in completing the organization.

In future no prisoners will be released from Old Capital or Carroll prisons, no matter by whom committed, without an order to that effect, signed by the General commanding the Department of Washington.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke to-day, amount to $17,410,100 including the following single subscriptions: First National Bank of Cincinnati, $1,300 000; Second National Bank of Detroit, $500 000; Ninth National Bank of New York, $1,121 450; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, $1,500 000; Robinson & Ogden, New York, $1,250,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $1,500 000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $500,000; First National Bank of New York, $1,000 000; First National Bank of New Orleans, $50,000; First National Bank of Baltimore, $200,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $1,150 000; First National Bank of Providence, $240,000. There were also 11,925 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

Establishment of Loyal Governments.

NEW YORK, May 10.

A special to the *Commercial*, from Washington, dated the 10th, says: The re establishment of a loyal government in Virginia having been effected the attention of the President is now directed to North Carolina, and he will soon issue a proclamation defining the Standing of that State.

Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society.

NEW YORK, May 10.

At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society to-day, the Garrison Resolution in regard to the reinstatement of Secretary Seward and Son, was rejected by a vote of 40 to 118.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamer Asia,

News of President Lincoln's Death.

Meeting of Sympathy and Condolence

Speeches, Resolutions, &c

ADDRESSES OF PROMINENT COURTS.

Letter from Queen Victoria to Mrs. Lincoln

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

FOURTEEN NATIONS REPRESENTED

The Canal to be Completed July, '68.

NEW YORK, May 10.

By Associated Press.

The Steamship *Asia*, which left Liverpool the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th, arrived at Halifax to-night.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN—*Liverpool, April 30*.—Addresses of condolence to the American people have passed the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath unanimously. The Austrian and Swiss governments forward addresses.

The Protestant Church of Paris performed a funeral service yesterday.

Napoleon has left Paris for Algeirs. The Bourse was heavy. Rentes closed at 67f.

The vote of censure on the Spanish Cabinet on the late military conflict in Madrid was lost by a large majority.

Italy and the Pope have concluded an arrangement on the Episcopal question. The bishops are to return and the Pope will immediately fill vacant seats.

The Brazilian mail has lately reached Lisbon, bringing Rio Janeiro dates to April 6. The country was perfectly tranquil, and the reasonable payments. A large force of Paysanyons invaded to invade the Argentine Rand Republic, but were defeated by Mitre and Buenos Ayres. Hostilities are expected.

LONDON, April 29.—On Saturday evening, the 27th inst., an immense public meeting convened under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St. James' Hall, to express feelings of grief and horror at the assassination of President Lincoln, and sympathy with the Government and people of the United States, and with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and his family.

The galleries of the hall were draped in black, and was crowded by people who manifested their sympathy in the strongest terms for the character and capacity of the late President, and serene sympathy with the people of the United States, and every allusion to their early approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represented. The platform contained an array of parliamentary gentlemen, and the leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present. A majority of them were in mourning. Loud resolutions were carried out nearly with unanimity, but with an intense feeling seldom seen at public meetings. The night was occupied by William Cullen Bryant, Gen. Dix and others. They left this P. M. by the steamer St. Nicholas, which also brought down the Cincinnati Sketch Club, who were entertained by their numerous friends.

Telegrams announcing the opening of a flowing petroleum well at Boyle Creek, and near Franklin, create considerable excitement here

TRIAL OE THE ASSASSINS.

Reporters of the Press Excluded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The *Bulletin's* Washington special says: The reporters for the public press were all refused admission to the trial of the assassins to-day. The consequence will be that no particulars of the trial will be laide public until it closes, except through the medium of the Government authorities.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

THE FIRST TRAIN TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The first regular through passenger train from Cincinnati, by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, arrived here last night. It left Cincinnati on Monday morning.

In January, 1864, the number of miles of completed railroad in the Northern States was nearly 25,000,000 miles, and in the Southern States about 9,000 miles. So much of the latter, however, has been destroyed and worn out that it may be said nearly the whole must be renewed. This will for the next few years make a tremendous demand on the various manufactories of railway material, and the capacities of Pennsylvania in this respect will be taxed to their utmost. When once trade and commercial intercourse are revived between the two sections, the iron interest and manufactories of this State will find themselves unable to fill the demands for material.

PERSONAL.—The Mayor of Baltimore, accompanied by a number of gentlemen from that city, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The object of thir mission is understood to be in connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad,

Railway Matters.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.—The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the last year were $14,759,666, and the expenses $10,693,944, leaving a balance of over four millions. The consumption of fuel during the year 1864, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was as follows:

	Net tons	Coal
Philadelphia Division	8 613	25,976
Middle do	15 639	75,181
Pittsburgh do	41 865	65,227
E & C, & B E. V. branches	719	4,882
Consumed by locomotives	36,836	171,266
do at shops, stations &c.		13 476
Total	36 836	184 712

A NEW PROJECT.—A railroad meeting was held in Waynesboro', Franklin county, on Saturday evening last week, to take measures to facilitate the extension of the Western Maryland to Hagerstown, and secure its location through Waynesboro'.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE—Mr. Daniel Bell, of Buffalo, has just turned out a splendid locomotive for the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. The *Buffalo Express* says of it: "This engine is one of two which were ordered from Mr. Bell by the Pittsburgh and Erie road. It is a large first class engine, finished up in the finest style and is really a creditable piece of workmanship. Another engine of like order, for the same company is rapidly approaching completion at Rogers' locomotive factory. They are the first locomotive engines ever constructed in this city, and were sold for the sum of $8,000 each, and the government tax of about $1,000."

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has commenced to run a through train from Cincinnati to the eastern cities. One through train will hereafter be run every day on this route. The Oil City *Register* says that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have completed their railroad to that place, but as yet only passenger trains are run between that place and Franklin. It adds that this gap in the road not only subjects business men to great annoyance, in the detention of their goods, but as a general thing the delay between the time goods from Franklin to Oil City, a distance of seven miles, as it does by rail from Cleveland, a distance of over 150 miles, and gives the following as a case in point. Mr. S. Bear, liquor merchant of that place, had some four teen barrels of whiskey shipped to him from Cleveland, a short time since. He went down to Franklin last week to get them. He succeeded, and shipped them on the Laura Bell to Oil City, which from Cleveland to Franklin was $53. The cost of getting the goods from the depot in Franklin to his store in Oil City, the whole distance not exceeding seven miles, was $47 47.

GENERAL RAILWAY ITEMS.—The Directors of the New Lisbon (Ohio) Railroad have resolved to employ more laborers and push on their road to completion.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Norristown and Allentown Railroad is to be held today in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, for the purpose of deciding upon the acceptance or rejection of a supplement to the original act of incorporation, which changes the name of the company, reduces the capital stock, extends the time for commencement and completion of the road, gives power to build branches, &c.

Mr. H. D. V. Pratt has been appointed Superintendent of the Susquehanna Division of the Erie railway in the place of Mr. H. B. Smith, who, at his own request, has been relieved from the charge of that division and appointed Station Agent at Elmira and Superintendent of the Northern Division.

The New York Central have now two tracks across the Genesee river at Rochester. The last one was laid a few days ago, and is to be a part of the permanent bridge being rapidly erected to take the place of the one carried off by the great flood. The temporary bridge and track will soon be taken down.

VERY LATEST.

Trial of the Assassination Conspirators

THE PROCEEDINGS TO BE SECRET.

JEFF DAVIS' CAPTURE CERTAIN

Methodist Ministers

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, D. O'NEILL, } Secretaries.

Fifteen Millions in one Day!

The aggregate subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, on Tuesday, amounted to upward *fifteen millions*. There was one subscription of five and a half millions, which is the largest single subscription ever made to a government loan in this country. Other subscriptions ranged from five thousand to a million and a quarter.

If ever there was a financial marvel, surely this, taken in connection with the fact the country has just emerged from the greatest of civil wars, and is freshly wearing the emblems of mourning for its murdered President—an event that would have caused any other country to rock and reel—is one. Not only at home are our National securities greedily sought after by every class of the community, but abroad capitalists are scrambling after them.

It is true that, before the war, we had little occasion to test our credit, either at home or abroad; but there is no reason to suppose we could have obtained a thousand where now it is entirely easy to procure a million. To this stature we have grown under the load of the war. It has enlarged, strengthened, developed us, as a Nation. Having gone through the trial, and come out victorious, the Nations *believe in us*, appreciate our vast resources, and concede to us a permanent and prosperous future. There could not be an indorsement more gratifying or valuable than our financial standing abroad. There could be no better evidence of the actual financial condition of the people of this country, than the subscriptions to the public loan. There is no indebtedness but the National Debt, and so eager are the people to invest in it that fifteen millions is taken in a single day. Tells great and growing demand at home for Seven Thirties will strengthen our credit abroad, where already it is as good as we could wish, the envy of some, the admiration of all others.

The Liberated Slaves.

The affairs of this large class of people are gradually getting into the right shape, and taking a course that promises the best results for them. It is a vast undertaking to raise four millions of human beings from a state of hereditary bondage and chattelism to a condition of free manhood. It requires time and patient effort. It comes upon the Government and country as an unexpected issue of the rebellion, and of course the measures for the accomplishment of it are unavoidably of the nature of experiments, in the earlier stages of the progress. Some failures and disappointments are to be anticipated.

The miserable regimen that these people have been under has left its bad effects upon them. The ignorance of their servile condition, which cannot be corrected in a day nor in a year, renders them liable to entertain very erroneous ideas of their new condition as free people. And it is not at all surprising that, as their labor has always been, in their minds and experience, associated with their slavery, they should imagine that freedom must bring exemption from labor.

The inexperience of their new friends may have made some mistakes. These are in the way of being corrected. The direct and kind support of the freedmen, as fugitives from their masters, will be succeeded by the employment of them as hired laborers, that they may care for and support themselves. And by degrees they will be established in their new condition, with the aid, counsel and guidance of friends and laws, and will be a happier, better and more useful class of people than was possible under the system of slavery.

The opponents of emancipation, if there are any, have no grounds for saying anything against it, on the score of the difficulties that attend the operation. The trouble met with in getting the slaves started in the new condition of freemen is not greater than that of getting the other affairs of the rebel States into wholesome operation. Nor is it as great as it would have been, had emancipation not been effected in the progress of the rebellion. Were slavery at the moment in full force in the rebel States, the rebellion being suppressed as it is, the trouble and embarrassment in disposing of the slaves of the principal insurgents would be vastly greater than that of managing their interests and directing their conduct as freed people.

Work they must, of course. Their interests and those of the Southern country require this. Pay for their work will soon operate like a charm on them, to induce habits of voluntary industry, economy and thrift. Our military commanders, we are happy to see, are putting their affairs into this shape. Time and patient waiting will secure the desired results. The change has been sudden, but the good effects will be gradual and permanent. Education and industry will insure improvement.

An Important Movement.

On Thursday evening, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, an adjourned meeting will be held of the various productive interests of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to further consider the matter of indoctrinating the public generally with regard to the Tariff question in this country.

It seems strange that the American family should be at variance on this subject, especially when our public obligations require that every interest should be fostered and rendered able to cast of its abundance into the treasury. Yet the fact stands; classes are to be found that clamor for a foreign market at the cost of strangling the home purchaser; grave Senators are sent to the National Councils, partisans of a policy that would stifle our industry and drain us of gold; and the time has come when we must save our country financially by educating the wrong headed. The seed must be sown quickly to produce timely fruit for the next Congress. We trust no man in this region needs urging on this subject. The great rebellion is crushed. We have done our share of the work. And now, if we would engage in the next imminent matter affecting our national life, we should endeavor to diffuse the light we have as to the home protective policy. We have yet to teach the great West that though we are "many members, yet but one body," and if "one member suffer, all the members suffer with it."

The movement here is but auxiliary to a general one about being inaugurated, and we would impress upon every patriot the duty of taking a part in it.

LONDON PAPERS.—The Richmond press, of the old fashioned, rebel stamp, used to afford us amusement. We felt the privation, when General GRANT's operations tumbled their forms hopelessly into *pi*. Some of the London papers are a tolerably good substitute. The *Standard* is decidedly hysterical, on the fall of the rebellion. In the ecstacy of its grief, it alternately melts into a flood of tears for the poor Confederates, and blazes up into a fiery scolding fit at the English, for not helping them *more*. The *Standard* has not the spirit, the brilliance, the audacity, that used to sparkle in the lies of the Richmond press. Its deep sorrow, if somewhat dull, is truthful. Indeed, it utters, in its wail over the deceased rebellion, some truths that might have been kept back, without detriment to England's fair fame, so far as it represents English sentiment. It is really affecting, to read the mournful lines of the *Standard*, on the fall of the Confederacy and the success of the Union.

The *Times*, on the contrary, is chirk and cheery. Never has it cheered more, in reality, for either party, it seems to have one to grieve for the Confederacy. It goes whistling along, in its dignified way, saying a good many nice things for the Union and some not so nice, and it looks composedly over its shoulder at the Confederacy, to say, with Hamlet, "Alas! poor Ghost!" This is about the extent of its lamentation.

Best Thing for our Soldiers.

In common with all our people in the country, we are glad to know that so many of our brave and honored soldiers are soon to be restored to their homes. They have done their work well in the field of war; we hope they will resume their old pursuits of practical industry, and secure to themselves the same love and esteem, as good citizens, that they have earned as good soldiers. They sacrificed much when they left their quiet homes and loving families, to take the field. Many, who with buoyant hopes went forth, will return no more. They have fallen martyrs to the cause of human liberty and rights. They are mourned by a grateful community, as well as by sorrowing friends.

After the military life of these long years, and after separation from their earlier scenes and associations, some of them may feel strange and unsettled on their return. But with a little patience this will wear off, and the habits, feelings and thoughts will get back happily into their old channels, and flow smoothly and pleasantly along in the quiet of domestic life and peaceful employments.

With all the earnestness that we feel for our brave defenders, and it is not a little, we counsel them to this course. On other occasions, and in other relations, we have given this advice to discharged soldiers; and have been rejoiced to see them following it with the most happy consequences. We have visited neighborhoods where companies of our army friends have been disbanded, and found them employed in their various pursuits pleasantly and prosperously and highly esteemed by all their fellow citizens. Some, whom we have known for many a month in the army, as brave soldiers, and good officers, actually secured themselves places of employment, during the few days of delay in this city, previous to their being mustered out. The sentiment of wind we call real good soldiers, that we have heard them express hundreds of times, in various ways, is this: "We mean to see this thing out, and then go home"—one to his farm, another to his trade, another to his law office, another to his clerkship, and so on.

We notice, through the Press, a prevailing sentiment of friendliness toward the returning veterans. We are glad to see it. We trust it will, in its practical exercise, aid and encourage them in securing employment and position of usefulness. We do not recommend our returning soldiers to become seekers of little political positions and of precarious places on public works. These may properly be occupied by some. But regular and permanent business, in ordinary industrial pursuits is better. Soldiers such as mainly compose our armies, are enterprising, self-reliant men, with a degree of independent feeling that forms one of the elements of success in life. These do not, if they are of good health and habits, desire to be beneficiaries of the public bounty, but to take their places among the people, as a part of them.

Some of our brave boys may have acquired a fondness for soldier life, and may fear that the steadiness and uniformity of our every-day sort of living will not be stirring enough for them. And so they may be easily led to embrace any chance of wild enterprise that may offer. We can only say, try home and business for a few months before you conclude on such a course. If you have no home, make one. Live, brave men, under the Government you have so well sustained, under the Flag you have so nobly followed, amid the blessings of Providence, you have so faithfully labored to preserve—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Shall We have Another War?

It has been supposed, by some, that as soon as the rebellion was suppressed, and our army released from that service in which their courage and constancy have been triumphant, many new martial enterprises would be inaugurated. The occasion for such a course and the mode of beginning it have not been defined except in vague conjectures and possibilities varying according to individual fancy. The conduct of England and the pretensions of France have been reckoned among the possible occasions; and Canada on the North, and Mexico on the South, have been named as the conjectural scenes of operations. That some such line of action, of a late nature, have been entertained by the national authorities is apparently highly probable, nay, palpably evident.

That our own Government contemplates such a design, it has given no grounds for believing. The contrary conclusion is favored and almost assured by all its present measures. There is a promptness of action towards a peace policy, that some have even regarded as precipitancy. The military force is being rapidly reduced both on land and sea. The Government is contracting operations, apparently to the true purposes of maintaining domestic tranquility and protecting the Southern people from the depredations of their own lawless men. These measures of the Government, moreover, are in entire accordance with the sentiments of the great mass of the loyal people, who have cheerfully borne the sacrifices unavoidable in maintaining the Government against the insurrection, but who have no wish to incur additional burdens of expense by plunging into new wars abroad.

It is true that the Government has not been insensible of the impropriety and wrong that have been done under the pretext of neutrality; it is true, that it has not repudiated the Monroe Doctrine; but it is also true, that it does not regard war as the only, or as the first step to be taken for the maintenance of its position on these points of National policy. After the grand triumph of power and right, in the suppression of rebellion and the maintenance of the Union, we can afford to pursue a policy toward other Nations, that shall be distinguished by forbearance and magnanimity. Such a course would be the crowning glory of true National greatness, and would establish the American Republic in a position of fame and influence, more splendid than any foreign war could achieve. We prefer the latter, as the highest national position, much less evidence, that the government contemplates any breach of friendship with foreign powers. Individual schemes there may be for participation in the internal difficulties of a neighboring State. A disposition of some persons appears to be inclining them that way. Some circumstances indicate that it has already taken the practical form of a determination, and that it is being organized in a formal, though yet invisible, movement.

Practical Reconstruction.

The Proclamation by President JOHNSON for setting the wheels of government in motion in the State of Virginia, is the first practical step in the direction of actual "reconstruction"—if that is the word to use. *Restoration* would seem to be a better; for, practically, the State is restored to the Union, and rightful authority, State and Federal, is restored to the State. The process, practically considered and operated, is both simple and effective, and would seem to involve few of the difficulties which troubled the apprehensions of so many people. Nevertheless, difficulties may arise; but at present, as it ever has been, it is but a question of obedience to Federal authority,—submission to the changed state incident to the rebellion—the most important change being the destruction of slavery. Virginia, a State shorn by the rebellion of territory and slavery, comes under the constitution and laws, regularly administered, and has the same relations in the Union as other States. If this is "reconstruction," then we have a simple illustration of what the term means.

OUR CAVALRY.—It is supposed the cavalry branch of the service will not be disbanded for some time yet, if at all. It has cost much of time, experience and skill to bring our cavalry to its present state. Moreover, it is the description of force which, in many quarters, will be most needed for some time yet.

NAVAL MATTERS.—Iron-clad Dictator, No. 2, Commodore John Rogers, which arrived at New York a few weeks since, has been undergoing repairs outside the yard. They are now so far completed that she will be able to get steam up and proceed down to the lower bay to protect the entrance to the harbor. Thus far the difficulty with her engines, resulting from the bearings becoming heated, has not been obviated. It is stated that the report that she is going to Europe has no foundation in fact.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Yard a day or two since to put the sloop-of-war Savannah out of commission. She has been employed for some months as the instruction ship for officers, who were there given an examinatory course in gunnery, etc., preparatory to their being assigned to duty. This school will now be broken up, as the necessity for its existence has passed. Lieutenant Commander William D. Whiting, the commander of the Savannah, has been detached and ordered to Portsmouth to assume command of the Tioga.

The new iron-clad steamer Agamenticus, built at the Portsmouth Yard, made a trial on Friday, and it is said her performances exceeded the utmost expectations of those connected with her construction. Her rate of speed averaged ten knots an hour.

There are, at the present time, 352 local preachers belonging to the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church. They are distributed as follows: North Philadelphia district, 36, of whom 25 are deacons, and 11 elders; South Philadelphia district, 77, of whom 7 are deacons, and 18 elders; Reading district, 58, of whom 10 are deacons and 1 an elder; Wilmington district, 67, of whom 19 are deacons and 1 elders; Eastern district, 34, of whom 11 are deacons and 2 elders; Snow Hill, 48, of whom 9 are deacons and 8 elders.

General Intelligence.

The New Bedford *Standard* says Jeff. Davis is now "fleeing like a cur with his tail between his legs." That is the reason the Government is trying to curtail his flight, we suppose.

There is a man in Fountain county, Indiana, named Hardesty, who is the father of twenty-nine children, and they do say the returns are not all in yet.

Vessels are to be sent to Richmond by the French Consul at New York, for the French, to bring away what French tobacco they can find there.

A cargo of lumber from Saginaw, Michigan, measuring 552,618 feet, and valued at fourteen thousand dollars, arrived at Chicago on Monday. This is the largest cargo ever taken into that port.

On the 27th ult., Capt. Hodges, Military Storekeeper at Hilton Head, while driving out with his wife on the Augusta road, was attacked by guerrillas, and lost his money, horses and ambulance.

There has recently been an increase of foreign imports at New York, and last week they amounted to $4,770,831. For the corresponding week in 1864, they were $3,656,705; in 1863, $3,158,-716.

A woman called on an attorney in Williamsport on Thursday last, and requested his assistance in collecting bounty and pay for *two* husbands who had been killed during the rebellion. Her third husband accompanied her.

The county jail at Wyandott, Kansas, was totally consumed before daylight on Thursday morning last. A notorious horse thief, named Cushing, confined therein, was burned to death. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Laura Keene has bought a beautiful country seat near New Bedford, Mass., and presented it to her mother. The dwelling is an elegant one, and there is a park, pleasure grounds, and a model farm under cultivation, of one hundred and fifty acres, fully supplied with valuable stock.

Large quantities of cedar wood are annually cut on the Islands adjacent to Sandusky, Ohio, and sent to Europe for the manufacture of pencils. All the Islands it is said at thirty dollars per cord, but when we purchase it back it costs us at least as many hundred.

At the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, soon to be held in Chicago, there will be on exhibition a dressing case, sent from Europe, which is to be presented to the prettiest girl in Chicago. The competition for that case will be a lively one.

The Sandusky *Register* says the rebels imprisoned on Johnson's Island have become tired of imprisonment, and lost all faith in their ability to carry on the war longer. Out of the twenty-eight hundred confined there, we learn that all but about thirty-five have asked permission to take the amnesty oath.

Mr. Thomas Hanson, of Steubenville, who has been for some time working in the vicinity of New Philadelphia, O., was shot on Sunday, while walking on the railroad track, a short distance from that place, by some person unknown, and that he has since died of his injuries.

The famous Chrisly will case has at length been decided in New York, the Court admitting the will to probate. The Court held that Chrisly's marriage with Miss Miller, while on his death bed was null and void, and that Harriet E. Binckley was his wife. Mrs. Harriet Chrisly's claim of dower has to be made in another proceeding.

There was a meeting at New Orleans, a few days ago, between Gen. Banks and most of the foreign consuls in that city, who, on their part, expressed their deep-felt sympathy in the prevailing sentiment of the nation, with regard to the mournful occurrence at Washington, and their hopes that the Secretary of State would soon be restored to health.

The *Nation*, a new paper, is about to be started in New York by the National Freedmen's Aid Union, to be edited by Wendell Phillips Garrison, and to have the aid of Edmund Quincy, John G. Whittier, Mrs. Child and other eminent anti-slavery writers. Mr. Garrison is a son of W. L. Garrison, a graduate of Harvard College, and is a young man of marked ability.

The Ohio *State Journal* mentions the fact that Hon. W. S. Neale, member of the Ohio Senate returned to the State Treasury pay for thirty-three days, while absent from his seat. Also, that F. W. Wood, from Morgan county, who was elected in the Copperhead landslide, and for six weeks, declined to receive pay for that time, although he was legally entitled to receive it.

The Louisville *Journal* of Thursday last says: The doom of slavery is sealed. There cannot be a question of that fact. It is no matter what we like it or don't like it. Its continued existence in this State is an absolute impossibility. The attempt to prop it up and save it, now that the avalanche is so near the top of the mountain, is to act the part of the old man who shakes his staff at the descending glacier and expects to be listened to.

Gen. Gillmore's order requiring the prayer for the President to be used in the Episcopal churches of Savannah, was evaded by Rev. C. H. Coley, assistant minister of Christ Church, who closed the church until he could hear from the Bishop of the diocese. The pleasant alternative of reading the prayer or going to Fort Pulaski, soon followed the first suggestion of his duties, and he applied for and obtained permission to take the oath of allegiance, in the same time promising to read the prayer regularly hereafter.

The Springfield *State Journal* has been shown by some gentlemen from Iowa the identical Kirkham's Grammar" which Mr. Lincoln studied while living in Petersburgh, Menard county, Illinois, about the year 1830. It was presented by Mr. Lincoln to the present Capt. R. S. Rutledge, now of Burlington, Iowa, with whose father Mr. Lincoln boarded at the time. It originally bore upon a fly-leaf the name of Abraham Lincoln, with these not ink familiar lines, "steal not this book, &c.," but this has been torn out by subsequent usage. The volume, nevertheless, is highly valued by its possessions, is still the property of Capt. Rutledge.

Colonel F. I. Huribut, of the 57th Illinois regiment, attached to Sherman's army, suddenly disappeared in Chicago on the 28th of April, and after continued search by his friends his body was found on Monday morning in the river. There are rumors of foul play concerning the Colonel's death. Col. Huribut, who was about forty years of age, entered the service in 1861, and at Chattanooga so distinguished himself that he was placed in command of a brigade, at the head of which he accompanied Sherman throughout his famous march through the South. He had thirty days leave of absence, which he designed spending in Chicago.

The whole commercial world is interested in the completion of the Suez Canal, which is to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It has been recently stated that boats of light draft have passed through this canal, from one sea to the other. This, however, is only a preliminary step, although an important one, in the great enterprise, for it required but a comparatively small amount of labor to open such marine communication of this kind. The interior of the Isthmus is low, and there are large salt marshes or lakes which are on the line of the canal, which thus far have precluded the necessity of much excavation. The hardest part of the work yet to be done will be in deepening and preserving the depth of the canal for ship purposes, and in opening and keeping open the outlets at each end, especially that into the Mediterranean. The energy with which it is pushed forward, at present, gives reason to believe that the great project will have at least a fair and thorough trial, within a reasonable time, considering the magnitude of the undertaking; and if it prove successful, the commerce between the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans will be much improved.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

It is a notorious fact that the Mexican agents in Washington (agents of the so-called Juarez Government) are trying to obtain soldiers under the cover of "emigration." The advertisements for "emigrants" in the papers hardly attempt concealment. It is supposed that the French Minister will remonstrate with the Government upon the subject, but if he does he will obtain no satisfaction. The Government will adopt the notions respecting "neutrality" current in England and France. We shall very soon see how the Governments of those countries like their own doctrines. It need surprise no one if Juarez pirates should soon hoist the seas, making war upon French merchantmen. Of course, following the example of France, our Government could accord "belligerent" rights to the Mexican patriots.

The Secretary of War is acting upon the belief that the war is well ended, for he is now sending home all the rebel prisoners, numbering nearly sixty thousand. The Government shows that it has faith in the efficacy of the recent victories. It must believe that the Southern people are thoroughly tired of war, for it consents that immense numbers of able bodied rebel soldiers should return at once to their homes. The fact is that the President appreciates the necessity of reducing at once the expenses of the Government, and it is nearly certain that when the New Year begins, the revenue will be sufficient for the total expenses of the Government.

Personal.

It is rumored at Paris that Mlle. Mouravieff, the Russian danseuse at the grand opera, has taken the veil as a Carmelite nun.

M. Berlmatti, the Italian minister, has married Mrs. Bass, of Mississippi, one of the most popular ladies that has ever graced a metropolitan society.

Mr. Hoxton, a fine old English gentleman of seventy-five years, ate fourteen hot cross buns after breakfast on Good Friday, and died shortly afterwards. An autopsy revealed the fact that there was not room in his body for his stomach with such an enormous load in it.

James E. Murdoch, Esq., the distinguished American elocutionist, is now lying very ill at his farm, in Warren county, Ohio, where he has been confined for two weeks. Mr. Murdoch has endeared himself to every loyal citizen through his self-sacrificing patriotism, his amiable qualities as a gentleman, and as a dramatic artiste. It is hoped he will soon be restored to his accustomed health, and in a short time give his friends an opportunity of witnessing his dramatic impersonations on the stage.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

Proposed Colonization of Sonora—Ships to be Purchased by the Mexicans.

Three Mexican emigration movements are now in progress in New York. The first and most important is that of Colonel Wm. F. Allen, whose headquarters are at the corner of Howard and Crosby streets. The second is that of the "Mexican Emigration Company," Francis J. Tucker, President, and the third has not been named. It is represented by box 5,614, New York Post-office.

Colonel Allen's scheme has for its object the colonization of Sonora. It is reported semi-officially to be under the patronage of the Mexican General Ortega, who is now stopping in the city; but the plans are not completed, and the character of the movement is not yet fully developed.

Crowds of men, nearly all soldiers, are registering their names at the headquarters; they are promised a thousand dollars each, as a bounty, a part to be paid here, and the remainder before crossing the border, and are told that full information will be given them on Thursday evening, when a public meeting is to be held in the room over the Centre Market, formerly occupied by the Seventy-first regiment.

The plans, if carried into effect, will result in sending many thousand men from New York overland to Sonora. Other thousands are to go from the West. General Rosecrans' name is mentioned in connection with the conduct of the movement in the West; and it is said he will be the chief officer.

The expedition, though essentially military in its character, is not so nominally; and care will be taken, should the contemplated arrangements be successful, not to violate the terms of the law or any treaty stipulation. The men are to go to Sonora as emigrants; arriving there, they will, by the direction of the Juarez government, be invested with all the rights and responsibilities of Mexican citizens; and if molested they will take up arms.

Prior to the opening of an office in New York for the recording of the names of men who were willing to go to Mexico, application was made to the authorities for a decision in advance of the questions likely to arise. No decision in form was given; but it is understood that the right of organization was conceded, as well as the right of every man to arm himself, for his own defence while on the journey across the plains.

The movement on behalf of the republican government of Mexico is said to include the immediate purchase of four merchant steamers —two to run on the eastern coast of America and the other two on the Pacific coast. This also depends on certain contingencies.

The Mexican Emigration Company and the postoffice scheme are not in full operation. They will soon doubtless be before the public.

Financial—Domestic and Foreign.

It was expected that the intelligence of the President's assassination would produce such a reaction in United States Securities abroad as would seriously influence the exchange market, and put up the price of gold. The intelligence of the decline of Five-twenty Bonds, in London, from 69 to 69, is, however, received with calmness, and the market is wholly undisturbed. Gold, which was expected to open under the news at 145 opened at 143, and subsequently sold down to 136. Governments are stronger. The expectation is general that the intelligence from this side for the few days subsequent to the assassination, will give a strong upward turn to quotations for Five-twenties in Europe, and that within a short period they will advance materially upon the highest figures yet reached. The London *Times* evidently foresees this tendency, and is doing its worst to damage the credit of this Government by perversions of facts and ungarnished falsehoods. Its city article of April 25 is a fair sample of what may be expected from that quarter, now that United States Securities are coming to themselves a strong position in the money market of Europe. The financial course of the *Times* is doomed to the same refutation by facts that its political policy has received from the successful issue of the war.

The London *Star*, under date of the evening of April 25th, (before the assassination news,) reports:

The surrender of Lee and the Confederate Army of Virginia imparted an extraordinary degree of firmness and animation to the various securities of the United States, and a consideration of the effect of the war upon the Cotton Loan, from the same cause, has become almost unsaleable at a further heavy decline, especially among the few who are willing to negotiate in it, as they would speculate in lottery tickets, or in any other rash adventure. Except to Bogard's American stocks the importance of the news by the Asia was not fully appreciated until toward the close of the day. Holders of Erie have prospects of the establishment of peace induced a decided improvement in the tone of the produce markets, which acted in turn upon the value of railway stock, some of which ultimately realized a marked advance.

There was a steady and rather good demand for money in the early part of the day, but the inquiry subsequently relaxed, and business was inactive, more especially at the bank. The supplies of capital are ample, and favorable for the best bills are quoted at 3½@3¾ per cent.

There are still persons disposed to believe that the United States, or the Southern States, will, in some way or other, recognize the Confederate debt. The two classes of that debt with which we are familiar are the ordinary bonds of the Confederate Government, the Southern greenbacks and the cotton bonds. The former have been bought in London, Paris and Frankfort, in quantities, at about the actual depreciated rates, but probably their holders would to day be willing to exchange them very cheerfully for the much despised greenbacks.

United States Five-twenty bonds were in most active request. They were dealt in at 69, and left off at 69¼@69⅜, showing a further rise, being an advance of ⅛ per cent. Very numerous transactions also took place in Virginia 6 Per Cents. These stocks opened on Saturday at 88@90, but to-day they advanced 6 per cent., having left off firm at 94@96. At one time they stood at 97.

The Confederate Cotton loan was almost unsaleable at the commencement of business; but there were transactions in it at 12, being a further decline of 5 per cent. The bulk sold was 12⅝, and some purchasers to realize profits, carried the reaction a little further. The final quotation was 14 to 15.

The Discharging of the Armies.

The Army and Navy *Journal* has some pertinent reflections on the discharging of the armies, from which we quote the following:

One point, however, should be particularly impressed upon the minds of the people—the necessity for recognizing and increasing the militia forces of the States. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on those volunteer organizations which, at the call of the States, have rallied to the defense of the National Capital four years ago. It remains now to revive these organizations, many of which have been successful in operation necessarily by the progress of the war, or to establish others on improved principles. As this duty is particularly specified by the provisions of the bill of Mr. Stanton gives assurance that the United States troops will be mustered out of service rapidly as the rebellion dies.

In a few weeks then, a very large part of those gallant soldiers who have saved the country from destruction, will return with unfading laurels, will be dispersed. They will go to improve the coming season in filling the land they have saved, and to set an example of loyal and useful citizenship such as only our army of citizen soldiers can furnish. The most singular and striking aspect of the whole scene is, however, the perfect assurance, self-confidence, and independence of the nation, whose advice, or action which the country shows in this course. For a month past the English and French press have been filled with articles on the relations of the United States with Canada on the one hand, and with Mexico on the other, and the positions of affairs in either direction have been canvassed. The fall of Richmond, momentous and decisive as it was on the rebellion, was but briefly discussed in the press or in public, upon its intrinsic importance, but its possible influence on the Canada question and the Mexican question, became of the profoundest interest. Like men guilty of beating an antagonist already in a death-struggle with a powerful opponent, and who fear, when he has time to look at his adversary, that he will serve upon them well-merited punishment, England and France watch with intense anxiety the future course of America. What will be the astonishment of those countries when they see that this Western Republic, without the slightest regard to their hopes or their fears, their predictions or their costly preparations, without regard to the daily and excited discussions in Parliament and in the Corps Legislatif, and at the very moment when upon this Mexican and Canadian question, the French government has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance to protect Maximilian's ill-gotten Franco-Austrian empire on the one hand, and to protect Canada on the other—our self-reliant Republic disbands its armies, sends home its faithful soldiers, closes its recruiting tents, stops its contracts for material, and prepares to abandon by path of war for the broad and shining highway of peace?

Mount Vernon.

The editor of the *Evening Star*, of Saturday, describes a visit to Mount Vernon, which he prefaces by saying:—

We found the place in a good state of preservation; none of the ravages of war having extended in that direction. The scouting parties of both armies have always regarded it as neutral grounds, and never violated its precincts by acts of hostility. The agent of the Mount Vernon Association remains at the mansion, and is a bitter secessionist, not having visited Alexandria since the war, in consequence of the necessity of taking the oath. His wife, however, more loyal, or less scrupulous, subscribed to the oath, and is allowed to come to the city for supplies.

The house remains precisely as it was four years ago. The same table and blank book for registering the names of visitors stands in the hall, with the key to the French Bastile, presented by Lafayette to Washington, hanging over them in a little glass case, and specimens of wood and minerals above the doors. The agent, with his wife and two or three children occupy a suite of rooms on the left of the hall, and a few negroes inhabit the kitchen. In the dining hall are three of Washington's dining tables, an old feebly-toned harpsichord, and the tripod and compass with which the illustrious owner surveyed the wilderness of Lord Fairfax's estate.

CURE FOR BEE STINGS.—Dr. Bush, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, says that one drop of strong spirits of hartshorn will in an instant remove the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet. It should be at hand in every family where there are children. Smiles of gratitude shining through the tears of distress will often repay the thoughtful mind that provides and the quick hand that applies the remedy. He recommends the same article also for the removing of grease spots.

Mr. Bates on Mr. Lincoln.

The following tribute to Mr. Lincoln, from ex-Attorney Bates, appears in the St. Louis papers:

"ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1865.

"*To O. D. Filley, Esq., and the other gentlemen, his Associates:*

"SIR: When I received the letter with which you lately honored me, I felt a strong inclination to comply with your request to deliver an oration upon the character and public services of Abraham Lincoln, at such time and place as might suit my convenience. But I could not be unmindful of the peculiar difficulties of the subject; especially to one who had been closely associated with President Lincoln for nearly the whole of his first term, and in the most trying times of our country's history. If you had desired to hear from me in regard only to the character of Mr. Lincoln, the task would have been easy, and to me a labor of love; for I know and appreciate that character, in its beautiful simplicity of truth and kindness, and in its strength and goodness. I knew him for many years, on terms of the most pleasant social courtesy. Our community of opinion upon political questions drew us more closely together, and produced a mutual feeling of respect and confidence, which has never been shaken. I could dwell with delight upon the beautiful traits of his character, both of heart and mind; for I can confidently declare that I have never associated with a more bland and amiable gentleman, and have never known a man of quicker perception or higher appreciation of truth and justice. I have known many men more learned in books than Mr. Lincoln, but not one whose mind could more readily perceive the truth of a fact or a principle, or more clearly state it in language or more certainly prove it by logical argument.

"But, my friends, you ask for an oration not on his character only, but also on his public services. How can I make that great subject be, justly and discriminately, compressed into the narrow spaces of an oration? I dare not undertake the task so arduous in itself, and so delicate in the hands of one of his own political family. His public services are interwoven with the history of our history for the last four years, an epoch abounding with the most startling events, a period in which the events of ages are crowded into months.

"He was wise and good; and let it suffice, that, by his wisdom and virtue, he has saved the nation. He has quelled the most formidable insurrection that ever rose against a good Government and a free and happy people. Oh! that it had pleased God to spare his life, for the good of our suffering nation, until he could accomplish his glorious purpose, to rehabilitate the shattered Union, to restore to the people peace, order and law, and to give to the purified and ruined States (still integral members of the nation) repose and safety, with the hope of returning prosperity and wealth.

"I pray you, my friends, excuse me. Aside from the reason above assigned the state of my health forbids my compliance. During the last half of winter, and all this spring, thus far, I am so afflicted in my throat and lungs that I dare not attempt to speak in public.

"With the greatest respect, I remain, gentlemen, gratefully your friend.

"EDWARD BATES."

The Squash.

The squash thrives well on any rich, warm soil, though nearly cleared or broken swardland is said to be the best for it. Being a native of a tropical climate, it is sensitive to cold and should not be planted until the ground is warm enough to insure germination. The hills should be made from six to eight feet apart, and a dozen or fifteen seeds planted in each. They should be prepared by digging holes eighteen inches in diameter, and a foot deep, which should be nearly filled with well rotted manure. Over this should be drawn a little earth, on which the seeds may be dropped, and covered with the same. Plant in the south border if you would have squash all summer. Cultivate in the usual way, and when the vines begin to run, pinch off the ends, which will cause them to throw out fruit-bearing branches. The striped bug commits its depredations on the under side of the leaf, it is difficult to reach it. Soot, lime, elder leaves, ashes, plaster, charcoal dust, &c., are recommended.

If the crop escapes injury from insects, its growth is rapid. The plants should be thinned down to three or four to the hill, and the ground kept clean by frequent stirring, until the vines cover the surface.—*Agricultural Report.*

YOUR FARE, MISS.—A young lady from the rural districts, lately entered a city railroad car. Pretty soon the conductor approached her, and said:

"Your fare, Miss."

She looked and looked confused, but said nothing. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more:

"Your fare, Miss."

This time the pink on her cheeks deepened to carnation, as the rustic beauty replied:

"Well, if I was good looking, you hadn't ought to say it out loud afore folks."

The passengers in the car roared with laughter, and her lover at once settled the fare.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions of Chicago, have united for the purpose of giving eclat to the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair.

MARRIED:

NOBLE—BAILEY—Tuesday evening, May 9th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Covington, Mr. E. K. NOBLE, of Edgeworth, to Miss ALLIE S. BAILEY, of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

GRAFF—On May 9th, 1865, WILLIAM and JAMES, infant sons of William and Missouri J. Graff.

Funeral this MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of J. G. Coffin, Esq. Hegarty's Lane, Allegheny city.

WINE. WINE.

WINE. WINE.

WINE. WINE.

WINE. WINE.

SPEER'S SAMBURG WINE.

Excellent wine for females. Every family at this season should use the Samburg wine, celebrated in Pittsburgh for its medicinal and nutritious qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in Europe and American hospitals and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

Speer's wine possesses medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons.

50 d by N. McCLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. my14

CHECK BOOKS ON FIRST NATIONAL BANK, and FARMER'S AND DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.

OIL LEASES.

BLANK BOOKS.

BINDING neatly and promptly done to order.

STATIONERY of all description.

FOR SALE BY

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

POST BUILDING,

my11 39 Fifth street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Western Pennsylvania R. R. Co., at any time previous to May 15th, 1865, for the

GRADUATION AND MASONRY

Of a branch railroad, from the present terminus of their road to the Works of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, a distance of about six (6) miles.

Proposals may be made for payments in cash, or part in cash and part in bonds of the Company. Profile specifications may be seen at Engineer's Office, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. Proposals to be addressed to ANTES SNYDER, P. A. Engineer, Freeport, Pa.

my8-1w GEO. B. ROBERTS, Chief Engineer. Office, 238 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

WARREN COUNTY OIL REGION

HUNT'S IMPROVED SECTIONAL

MAP OF WARREN COUNTY, PA.,

NOW READY.

This Map is uniform, with Hunt's Improved Map of Venango county Oil Regions

Price, in covers, $2. Mounted, $3 50.

JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher,

519 Fifth street, Masonic Hall.

☞ Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price. my9 2t

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY, Treasurer.

ap29-1f

BRL'S. PRIME ROLL BUTTER.

Just Received:

100 kegs White Beans.

100 pounds country Bac'n. Received and for sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO., my8 141 and 143 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PITTSBURGH.

Capital $1,000,000, With Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House, Cor. First & Wood Sts

THIS BANK, ORGANIZED UNDER the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First Streets

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

According to previous announcement, at meeting of citizens of the county was held a the Court House in the Supreme Court Room, yesterday morning, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the country—to express their opinions upon the policy and measures of President Johnson's administration in the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of local authority in the lately revolted States, and to further the arrest and punishment of traitors. When the hour designated for the meeting arrived, about fifty persons were present. After waiting for half an hour, during which time very few persons arrived, Hon. Thomas J. Bingham, Esq., moved that the meeting be organized by calling Thomas Bakewell, Esq., to the chair. Mr. Bakewell declined the honor, when Mr. Bingham proposed the name of George R. White, Esq., who also declined, and nominated Mr. Bingham, who was elected by acclamation.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, Wm. A. Herron, Esq. nominated the following gentlemen for Vice Presidents, who were, on motion, declared elected: Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Col. James M. Cooper, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., George R. White, E. q., Col. Wm. Phillips and Dr. Geo. McCook. The reporters of the press were designated as Secretaries.

Ex-Gov. Johnston stated that the meeting had not met with the response which had been anticipated. There appeared to be a feeling among many of the leading men of the community to deal gently with and extend the hand of fellowship to those who had deluged the land in blood. It was for the purpose of counteracting this dangerous feeling that this meeting had been called, and it would have been successful, had time been given for extending the call among the people. A few months after this the policy of the Government will be fixed, and it will then be too late for the people to express their feelings as to the course to be pursued. The meeting had not been called for a sinister purpose, but to aid the Government in carrying out the views of the people. The press should have noticed this meeting in terms of approbation if they approved of its object, and if they did not, they should have condemned it. They were too cowardly to speak out, and he did not care who heard him say so. Mr. Johnston could not have read the COMMERCIAL, or he would have excepted it from its sweeping complaint. The meeting was editorially and otherwise brought to public attention in its columns, and the public urged to attend the meeting.—ED. COM.]

A speaker, in connection with other gentlemen, had been requested to prepare a series of resolutions for the meeting, but it would be worse than useless to present them now. This was the first occasion since the commencement of the war that the people of Allegheny county had failed to respond to a call to aid the Government. In view of the slim attendance, and the want of interest manifested, Mr. Johnston moved that the meeting adjourn *sine die*.

J. L. Kuhn, Esq., said that he had not known until within a few minutes that such a meeting was to be held. The reason for the non-attendance of the people might be that the call had not been extensively circulated.

Dr. George McCook was opposed to an adjournment. Small as the meeting might be, resolutions, in favor of the punishment of traitors should be passed.

A vote was then taken on the motion to adjourn, when it was lost by a unanimous vote.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., supposed that the people of Allegheny County were unanimously of the opinion that President Johnson was the right man in the right place, and that they were willing to sustain him. He had drawn up some resolutions, which he would submit to the meeting. Mr. Marshall then read the following:

Resolved, That the people of Allegheny county have a firm and unfaltering confidence in the ability, honesty and courage of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and we hereby tender him our hearty and earnest support as Chief Magistrate of the nation, in the enforcement of the laws and upholding of the national power and dignity, at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the past life of the distinguished patriot who has been suddenly called to the execution of the highest earthly trust, is the surest guarantee that the duties and obligations of the office will be faithfully, honestly and firmly discharged.

Resolved, That the enunciation of principles and policy, since called to the chair of the national power, commands our warmest commendation, and we hail with gladness the promise that treason, the highest crime known to law, shall suffer the punishment due violated law; and that traitors shall know and feel that the nation lives to punish crime and to protect innocence and loyalty.

The Chairman stated that on Wednesday of last week he had the honor of being one of a committee of Pennsylvanians who visited President Johnston in Washington City, for the purpose of tendering his administration the hearty support of the loyal people of the State, and during the interview the President had expressed views coinciding fully with the spirit of Mr. Marshall's resolutions.

Col. James M. Cooper hoped that the resolutions prepared by Gov. Johnston would be read. Mr. Marshall also joined in the request.

Gov. Johnston stated that he fully agreed with the resolutions presented by Mr. Marshall, and then read the following:

Resolved, That the people of Allegheny county do hereby cordially approve of the manner of President Johnson's administration for the suppression of the rebellion, the restoration of legal authority in the lately rebellious States, and in the arrest and punishment of traitors and criminals; that justice and mercy demand that the severest penalties of the law, by the speediest legal methods, shall be inflicted upon the leading and active traitors to our country.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of all the measures, including the President's recent proclamation for the arrest of the conspirators, their aiders and abettors against the life of our late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. That we most cordially hope that all the powers and means of the government will be employed to arrest, try and punish those miscreants and criminals.

Resolved, That all sovereignty, under all forms of government, rightfully belongs to the people. That all assumptions and usurpations of these rights by monarchies, aristocracies, or cliques are the violation of the right, and in derogation of the powers of the citizen. That republican institutions, based upon the popular will, constitute the wisest and strongest government. That hence, any attempt to deprive the people of just power, under whatever pretext, demands the opposition and condemnation of the citizens.

Resolved, That treason is well designated as the greatest and highest crime known among men in their social relations. It involves in its intents and workings the destruction of social order, endangers the security of life and the protection of property, and interrupts the happy pursuits of liberty and industry. That in all well ordered governments, springing from and answerable to, and controlled by the people, no pretext (however specious) will be permitted or allowed in mitigation or defence of unholy attempts, by violent and armed opposition, to destroy the Nation or disregard its law.

Resolved, That oaths of allegiance and of fealty to constitutional institutions among honest and conscientious men, are bonds of fidelity and obedience; that the violation of them greatly demands punishment of the severest kind known among civilized men; that without due and proper punishment of such crimes, governments become weaker than cobwebs, and utterly helpless for their own defense.

Resolved, That it is a duty now devolving upon each and every citizen to assist and encourage, defend and promote such action upon the part of our rulers and magistrates as may hereafter prevent organized rebellion among them.

Resolved, That we concur heartily in the resolution passed by a portion of our citizens on the 17th of April last past, and hereby adopt it as expressing our feelings and sentiments.

Resolved, That while we most heartily endorse the conduct of the President and his Cabinet, and the commanders of our armies and navies, in their efforts to suppress rebellion and re-establish justice and law, we desire, in this hour of the nation's triumph, to express our profound and cordial thanks to our patriotic and untiring Secretary of War. We can speak of him as an old resident among us. With unflagging energy, determined purpose and high-toned purity and integrity, the duties of the Department, under his charge, have been so well performed, that history will record no mistakes, no misgivings, no backwardness, no trickery or selfishness on the part of the worthy Secretary. The success of our armies is mainly due to his efficient administration.

Resolved, That at no time hereafter will it be just to admit to full citizenship Senators and members of Congress of the United States who abandoned their seats, and violated their oaths, that they might accept positions of trust under the late rebellious organization. That all officers of the army and navy of the United States who voluntarily violated and disregarded their oaths of fealty, shall be prohibited from holding any office of profit and trust under the Government. No prudent man will twice repose confidence in "perjured and faithless rogues," whatever may be their wealth, talents or position.

Resolved, That the penalty of death should be inflicted upon the leaders of the rebellion, whether engaged in its service in a military or civil capacity. We demand this extreme punishment to prevent future and similar crimes. The deaths of our brave soldiery on the battle field—the slaughter in the prison pens of the South, and their murder in cold blood, ask at our hands justice, not sickly sympathy.

"Whereby just vengeance impious traitors perish: The gods behold their punishment with pleasure."

Resolved, That we are opposed to all compromises with treason or traitors—their cause, apologizers or sympathizers. That in the absolute destruction of human slavery, we recognize the surest guarantees, and a glorious destiny for our people and their glorious institutions.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens in the several counties of the State, concurring with us in opinion, to hold meetings and express their wishes to our present Rulers—men of the people—and to know and perform whatever the people may desire and demand.

H. C. Mackrell, Esq., moved that the resolutions offered by Mr. Marshall be adopted.

Col. Cooper moved as an amendment that both series of resolutions be adopted as the sense of the meeting, and that they be submitted to the gentlemen who prepared them, in connection with the chairman, for the purpose of putting them in proper shape for publication. The motion as amended, was adopted.

A motion, providing for a transmission of a copy of the resolutions to President Johnson was adopted unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The great moral drama of the 19th century, which has been in preparation for many weeks, and the talents of experienced artists in every department, in costume, scenery and mechanical appliances have been brought into requisition to render this renowned production the triumph of mechanical art.

THIS EVENING, G. L. Aikens' renowned dramatization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, entitled

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

With an unprecedented cast.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

LIBERTY AND UNION THE BATTLE CRY!

Fitz Simmons' true and life-like military Drama, consonant with the feelings of every true and loyal Union man. Even the war-stricken, God forsaken, never-to-be-forgotten character notorious in the annals of our Republic.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Were he alive again must revere the patriotic heroes who have

Fought and died for our Glorious Union.

Therefore all flock to see the last theme of the people, Fitz Simmon's Union War Drama.

FALL OF RICHMOND;
OR,
THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE

First appearance of the great comic singer,

BILLY HOLMES!

BILLY HOLMES!

And the great combination of varied artistes.

Theatre and Music Hall all in one, and at one price of admission.

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 16th. Open every night and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. The most extraordinary exhibition in the world!

THE GREAT

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX

OF

PARADISE LOST!

OR THE GREAT REBELLION IN HEAVEN:
THE WAR OF THE ANGELS.
THE FALL OF SATAN AND THE FALL OF MAN.

As described by John Milton in his Immortal Poem entitled "Paradise Lost, it being a complete illustration of this great Poem from beginning to end, consisting of THREE SPLENDID TABLEAU PAINTINGS, carrying out Milton's idea of

HEAVEN, HELL, CHAOS AND PARADISE!

Will now be exhibited in this city as exhibited in London for five consecutive nights to more than half a million People, and as exhibited before Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the entire Court, at Buckingham Palace, upon which occasion Her Majesty was pleased to bestow upon the proprietor a distinguished mark of her royal approbation by presenting him with a magnificent Diamond Ring.

Tickets 25 cents; No half price.

GRAND EXHIBITIONS every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each.

Doors open evenings at 7 o'clock; Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Afternoon doors open at 2 o'clock.

A. B. MORRISON,
Proprietor and Manager.
L. FISHER, Agent. myl6-6t

LECTURE—
Prof. DUBOIS,
THE FUNNY FRENCHMAN,
Will open his Portfolio of Blunders, at Concert Hall, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, At 8 o'clock. Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jn26:1y

ATTORNEYS.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my9

G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. R. BUTTERFIELD.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office: 98 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA

Pension, Bounty Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my9

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. P. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 1y28

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
myl8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. BUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th 1865. my2 tjus-d&w

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. ap25-dawtc

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

The firm of KLOMANN & PHIPPS, "Iron City Forge," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, either party to use the firm's name in settlement,

ANDREW KLOMANN,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.

The CYCLOPS IRON COMPANY has this day been dissolved. Thos. N. Miller, former President, will attend to all unsettled business.

THOS. N. MILLER,
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
PIPER & SHIFFLER,
J. G. MATTHEWS,
Members of the Cyclops Iron Company.
my5-2w

DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANK
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood sts
mh31

STEAM GUAGES, &c.—ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors.
SHAW & JUSTICE'S Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.
EASTMAN'S and other approved Guages.
CLARK'S Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating correct any draft or amount of steam.
STEAM GUAGES, tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHAS. MAGEE,
Agent for the above. 179 Third street.
my2-1y

WANTED.

WANTED—BONDS, MORTGAGES AND PROMISSARY NOTES, to amount of $8,000.
ap27 B. McLAIN & CO.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap24-tf 92 Third street.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is a graduate of one of the business Colleges; a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. Address
ap26 J. E. SIMIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED.—Good coat hands wanted, either male or female, to do custom work for a merchant tailor's store. Situation permanent; none come well recommended as to skill, ability and industry. Address A. KITT, Canton, Ohio. my3-2w

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address
ap21-tf BOX 707.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1865, the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the act of Congress declaring the railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said bridge, and for this purpose it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designed as a channel way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation is called to the provisions of the second section of act of Congress: "The officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the elevation, construction and use of said bridge.

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 66 feet above low water, and there is a water-way of 200 feet between the piers.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected with a draw, and all the regulations of the act of Congress have been complied with by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

THE HOLLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD CO.
By THOS. L. JEWETT, President.
May 8, 1865. myx-2w

DRY GOODS

BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my9

NEW

DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

PLAID SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK CORDED SILKS for MANTILLAS.
VICTORIA GLACE.
PARIS MOHAIR.
PURE MOHAIRS.
ORGANDIE LAWNS.
SMALL FIGURED LAWNS.
MOZAMBIQUES.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A large assortment of handsome DRESS GOODS. Also, goods for men and boy's wear. my5

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WEBS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEA IMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
77 and 79 Market street.

BLACK SILK SACQUES.

CLOTH SACQUES.

WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.

CHILDRENS' SACQUES.

A good assortment for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
myl **25 Fifth street.**

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.
WHOLESALE
FISH DEALERS,
NO. 130 and 132 NORTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
n full stock, at
no29 R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville, Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. G. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
dec26

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny City, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30-1y

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
Agents for the purchase and sale of
Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)
FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.
Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
[ail-tm-and-TuTh-ly

TO OWNERS OF
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP OR DOGS,
Dr. WEST, Veterinary Surgeon,
And member of the Veterinary College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, skilfully treats all diseases in the above animals. Operations of all kinds anatomically performed Office and stables, 88 Smithfield street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street.
my6-1m

STAR WELLS OIL COMPANY.
The certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued upon presenting receipts at the office of L. F. STONE (Irwin's Row,) on Diamond street, opposite Court House, for one week from this day. Hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. PAAS, Treasurer. H. AHL, Secretary.
ap29 my2-6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA. }
PITTSBURGH, April 22d, 1865. }

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1857, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; Elizabeth Neville, South Fayette, Snowden Penn, Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Crescent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, M'Candless, Plum and Harrison Town ship.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Moore, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Manchester Boroughs; Findley Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Third Ward, Lawrenceville, and Millvale and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Scalor and Indiana Townships,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.
We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves. including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
28 Fifth street.
ap2

SOMETHING NEW.
Metal Hydrometers,
That will not break or get out of order,
FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. The time constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.
TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.
Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.
Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

COPYING PRESSES.
COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES.
ENVELOPES.
PAPERS of every description.
And a large supply of STATIONERY.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATINER.
ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Salt Mill. Orders solicited for 1 rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia [illegible] tons.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,
No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.
I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.
mh8-6m R. A. COLVILLE

MEDICAL.

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office cor. of Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st., *ALLEGHENY CITY.*
Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap26-1m

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
aug22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.
offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. des

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.
se7

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
H. H. COLLINS, 25 Wood street, AGENT.
oct17-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO. PA.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kin (of
STEEL
fe7-tf cor. Ross and Second street Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER—
New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 M Liberty street near Fifth street.
ap23 JOS. B. HUGHES & S

MANUFACTURERS.

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG,
ENGINE BUILDERS AND PRACTICAL MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marine and Stationary Steam Engines.
Also, ENGINES of all descriptions for oil purposes
PULLYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING and CASTINGS of all descriptions made to order.
CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.
ap24

J. E. CONOR, manufacturer of the latest improved SCREW, LEVER AND DROP PRESSES, CUTTING and STAMPING DIES and General Agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined DOUBLE SEAMER and LETTING DOWN MACHINE, combined CIRCULAR SQUARE and BEVEL CUTTERS, and TINNERS TOOLS of all kinds, made to order.
Nos. 619, 71 and 721 Adams street,
ap15 Brooklyn, New York.

1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets.
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Wined and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Retichen, Fire Boxes, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tank, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat and Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. fe17

JOHN MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD
MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS. Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Jetes and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.
We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address
fe17 MAFFETT & OLD, P.O. Box 112.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
Successors to W. G. Price,
Corner Penna. avenue and Price street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes Cast Iron Sinks, Beadsaad Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sad and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Castings, Pinlles Hangers and Couplins; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.
Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

C. HISSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK POR ER.
WINE and CLARET BOTTLES.
DEMIJOHN AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouse: No. 104 Second and 143 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

LYON, SHORE & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
ARSENAL: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se6 PITTSBURGH, PA

JAMES ROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO ROWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE, GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 126 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. 1y2-cr

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 142 FIRST and 140 SECOND STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK

LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Bolter, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
no27-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Cor. Point ave. and Duquesne Way, near Point,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL WELL ENGINES, DRIVING PIPE,
And all machinery used about Oil Wells. Machinery and Castings of every description made to order.
Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York references given.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat and Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. ap4-6m

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe21-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN (Cast Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES (Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
LEATHER,
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja28-1y

JON. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material and workmanship. ly15-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
And manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS.
se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-s No. 7 St. Clair street.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts, Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. 1y2-ly

RAILROAD
Car Wheels and Axles,
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS

Musical Criticism.

The manner and style of getting up Concerts at the present day, and the wholesale system of puffing indulged in in regard thereto, is a subject of general complaint and regret. A fair and impartial criticism, written with knowledge and understanding of the subject, is the very life of art. Indiscriminate laudation by persons who have professedly no idea of the practical workings of an art, and who cannot, therefore, give a reliable, artistically correct reason for their likes and dislikes, does more than good to public taste and its mental truth, inasmuch as it raises up false standards and retards the know ledge of the true character and mission of such art.

The musical critic who understands the effect of more and more lost sight of, and recourse is had to the excitement of a morbid curiosity in the part of the public, while the efforts of unscrupulous managers. The *left* hand of a pianist and the dimples upon the shoulders of a lady vocalist are heralded as prominent claims to public admiration and favor. It is not so much the subject matter as the *manner* which rules the day. The ends of art are entirely ignored, and nonsensical oddities thrust in their place. The artists who lately appeared in two successful concerts—Kastner and Mr. Wehli—have left, and hence these remarks cannot in any way be ascribed to a desire to injure their interests. Does anybody care whether a painting or a piece of sculpture is made with the left or right hand; whether the dimpled arm, playing the bass viol, belongs to a princess or a dairy maid? Shall we prefer for United States senator, the man who without a quiver, balances himself on his left leg while delivering his speech? What are we to think of the abilities of candidates who find it necessary to resort to such absurd means to attract attention? Will they not be looked on as artisans rather than artists. It is quite amusing to note that while the resident Eastern artist issues as Mills, Dressel, Mason and others afford their audiences an enjoyable art treat by the masterly rendering of the classical works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Chopin, we are still regaled with fashion arrangements of national airs, and namby-pamby melodies like "Oft in the stilly night." Why will the fashionable parlor persist in trying to operate upon chestnuts, rather than our heads, by the turning out of polkas, galops and schottisches? that they do not, for do they look upon us as a congregation of boarding school misses? It is high time another and a better system were introduced by the redoubtable concert managers. Let us have genuine music in the concert hall, and merely gymnastics. Let artists not put forward their best foot or their best hand, but their brains and their souls, if they have any, or else it will be all the better for their reputations and their pockets.

A BOLD SWINDLE.—The facts connected with a very strange swindling operation has recently been brought to light. It appears that a man and a woman, both calling themselves in the Seventh Ward some months since, and realized a considerable sum of money by telling the fortunes of a number of credulous persons residing in the neighborhood. A woman belonging to the gang visited a house in the Sixth Ward, about two months ago, where there was a sick child lying, and informed the child's mother that for a small consideration she would restore the little sufferer to health by charms and incantations. The lady was told that she must take a Bible, open it at the tenth chapter of Leviticus and place between the leaves a twenty dollar note. Then the Gipsey was to come to the house and perform her incantations over the Bible while the child was to be present. In the office and the legyrations. The mother was not to witness the incantations, but to stand with her back to the Gipsey peering steadily before during the time. This arrangement was agreed to, and after the charm had been made good, the Gipsey would take up the Bible with her own hands, in which condition it was to remain for five days, when the child would be completely restored. At the expiration of that time the child had not recovered, when the Gipsey proposed placing more money in the Bible to assist the charm. Money to the amount of $500 was placed within the leaves of the Bible, and the Gipsey left, after repeating her injunction not to open it or five days. On the fifth day the Bible was opened and the lady was amazed to find that the money had all been taken out, and in its stead were pieces of white tissue paper. She then, for the first time, began to realize that she had been cruelly deceived, and in hopes of regaining her money, visited the Mayor's office, and entered a complaint against the Gipsey for obtaining money under false pretenses. The swindler, however, had in the meantime left the city, and no trace of her whereabouts could be discovered. A considerable hundred and fifty dollars of the money has been borrowed, and its loss will fall heavily upon a worthy though credulous lady.

THE CHAMPION CARSMAN CHALLENGED.—Gilbert Ward, brother of the ex-champion sculler, some time since, issued a challenge to row the champion carsman, James Hamill, the "*way*" appearing in Wilkes' *Spirit*. This was brought to the attention of Mr. Hamill, who immediately responded, stating that, although he had not been authoritatively informed of the challenge, he was willing to accommodate Mr. Ward. This reply of Mr. Hamill has produced the following from Ward:

CORNWALL, May 8th, 1865.

EDITOR WILKES' SPIRIT—SIR: I understand that a challenge, purporting to emanate from me, has appeared in one or two local journals in which I propose to row James Hamill a match for the Championship. I am not acquainted with the authority of the above, and consequently do not hold myself responsible for it.

I am prepared, however, to row Mr. Hamill a five mile race, for one thousand dollars a side on the Hudson river, within two months, on a reasonable time from this date.

I am not so desirous myself of contending with him that I would not be willing to row with any one and on conditions but I am accustomed to offer a fair race to satisfy my friends as much as anything else.

I will place one-half of the whole amount to the hands of George Wilkes, on Mr. Hamill signifying his readiness to accept.

Respectfully,

GILBERT WARD.

The above challenge is only explicit in Mr. Ward's being prepared to row Mr. Hamill, as does not have the true ring in it. The terms are all announced by the party issuing the challenge, and no provision is made for the payment of the challenged party's expenses, should he feel disposed to accept the terms. It is not yet known what Mr. H. will do, but it is safe to say that while he is perfectly willing to give Mr. Ward a chance to win the championship, he will not accept the boon unconditioned. Mr. Ward and his friends must be more liberal in their views, if they desire Mr. Hamill to go to New York to row.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—This Court met yesterday morning, when the list of petit jurors was called.

The Grand Jury came into Court and returned the following true bills:

U. S. vs. John J. Kraise, George McGuff, Jos Cooper, Henry Cooper, Bernard McPhiesly Luke Myers, Silas McGuff, Augustus Sutton, Matthew Hubbard and John Hubbard, Indictment, conspiracy to prevent a draft in Cambria county.

U. S. vs. Price A. Robbs, Daniel Bowman Abel L. Hropox, Isaac Dunnap, John R. Dunlap, Wm. Dunlap, John Sloss, John Witherow, Isaac Carson, George Bowman, Wm. Cox, Barney McFerron, George Sloss George Miller, David McCullough, James McCalmans, McCullough, Jacob Arnold, David Echart, Joseph Ernart, Lewis Ehart, H. F. Rolls and philip Snapp, residents of Clearfield county, Indictment conspiring together with intent by force to prevent a draft for men for U. S. service.

ADVERTISEMENT.—At the close of a large meeting of an incorporated company of this city the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That of the three candidates for the office of Prosecuting Attorney in the coming election, I Bird Duff, Esq., having the ability to discharge the duties of the office, and he being the only one of the three, that has attested his devotion to his country by defending it to the danger of his life and limb, he is entitled, and only should receive the unanimous support of this Board.

The question was put and carried unanimously, with great applause.

INCOME DECISIONS.—Deputy Commissioner Rollins has decided that, "Assessments made by municipal corporations for the laying out or grading of streets, the construction of walks, sewers, &c., may be deducted from income where they are laid out upon all tax-payers within the corporation; but, if they are laid out upon the owners of property supposed to be increased in value by the improvement, no deduction can be allowed. All town and county taxes, including taxes assessed for raising soldiers, may be deducted.

FUNERAL MARCH.—Our townsman, J. T. Wamelink, author of "Col. Cahill's Triumphal March," has composed a new piece of music, entitled "President Lincoln's Funeral March," which has been published and is for sale by Wamelink & Barr, St. Clair street. It will, doubtless, become as popular as the other marches composed by Mr. Wamelink.

COSTLY AMUSEMENT.—A young man named John Smith visited William's Saloon, on Fifth street, yesterday afternoon, and became embroiled in a difficulty with a comrade, threw a tumbler at him, which missed its mark and struck a valuable mirror, completely demolishing it. Smith was arrested and taken before the Mayor, when the matter was settled by Smith paying Mr. Williams thirty dollars towards reimbursing him for the damage sustained.

MEETING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will hold its next meeting in the First Presbyterian church in this city, on Thursday, the 18th day of May, at eleven o'clock a. m., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. James Wood, D. D., moderator of the last Assembly.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judges Grier and McCandless.

The case of Brent vs. The County of Armstrong, before reported, was concluded by the jury finding a verdict for plaintiff for $1600 debt. The jury trials having been concluded, the jurors were discharged and Court adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 37 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-thirties
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin

Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se10

Finance and Trade.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.

The attendance at the Evening Exchange was not large, but many leading brokers and operators who were not deterred by the wealther were on hand. The sales were:

500	Cherry Run and Pittsburg	1 00
100	do do	1 00
200	do do	1 00
200	do do	1 00
100	South Western, (Pulla.)	1 00
100	do	1 00
100	do	1 00
500	do	1 00
500	Western Virginia	1 00

The bidding showed some disposition to buy Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, McAboy and Tack. The latter was bid for at $2, without finding sellers. The New York quotations being $2 to-day, with an advancing tendency, caused holders to ask the prospects of further advance. It is probable they will get more as the accounts from the wells are favorable.

The bids and offerings were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Connellsville R. R.	74 50	
4th Ward Allegheny City	70 00	85 00
4th Ward Pittsburgh	.....	100 00
Steubenville	.....	7 50
Connellsville	9 50	.....
Allegheny Bank	.....	70 00
Mechanics and Manuf., old	.....	75 00
do do new	.....	62 00
German	105 00	.....
Ashland	.....	25 00
Allegheny River	.....	2 50
Allegheny Valley	.....	5 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	.....	9 00
Banner	1 50	1 52
Wood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	1 25	1 50
Central Petroleum	1 00	1 50
Cherry Run Central	1 65	1 80
Cherry Run and Wood Farm	.....	1 10
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 00	1 10
Cherry Run & Pit. Hole	75	90
Dalzell	3 50	.....
Duke Creek	8 50	.....
Duke Creek Valley	.....	1 00
Federal	.....	1 00
Keenan & Blood	.....	1 80
Fifth Ward	.....	50
Great American	.....	5 00
Hemlock	.....	2 00
Iron City	95	1 10
Iron City	.....	50
Mercantile	35	52
McAboy Cherry Run	90	95
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	1 00
Nat. Refining & Storing	.....	10 00
Old Dan	.....	1 00
Oil Review & Petroleum	.....	1 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	2 80	3 25
Paxton	1 90	2 25
Phillips	.....	50
Pithole	2 00	3 00
Pittsburgh & New York	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 25	1 65
Revenue	.....	1 00
Rhenile	50	1 00
Rynd	.....	1 00
Rynd and Pittsburgh	2 75	3 00
Sunk Farm	.....	40
South Western of Philadelphia	5 00	5 00
Tack	.....	2 00
Tack Petroleum, of New York	2 10	2 20
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	75	85
Tarr, Story and Pittsburgh	1 40	1 50
West Virginia of Pittsburgh	1 40	1 49

—The steady increase of the circulation of the national banks, and the decline of prices, attending the fall of gold to 133@137, tend to increase the plethora of money seeking employment; and there would seem to be no reason for expecting anything but an easy money market, until the demand for moving the fall crops. The amounts required for the purchase of Southern products will be met off by the purchases of Northern merchants, and no bank exchanges will be effected without the intervention of any amount of currency likely to disturb materially the condition of the money market.

—The expenses of the United States Government at the present time are not believed to be over two millions daily, and are being reduced below that figure as rapidly as the necessary arrangements can be made. The receipts from taxation during the present year will probably average about a million per day, and the amount of unpaid requisitions and outstanding vouchers is estimated at a hundred hundred millions. Should the sales of seven-thirties continue at the present rate, the whole of this issue will be absorbed within the next thirty days. This will give the Treasury Department the means to pay off the pressing claims and leave a balance to be applied to the payment of the army as it is discharged. It is supposed that as soon as possible the outstanding compound interest six per cent. notes will be withdrawn and funded into a loan, but it is hardly probable that these terms will be so favorable as the seven-thirties, or they could be taken in by allowing them to be received at par and six per cent interest on those which end run the eighth of time or more, and a year's interest in cases where that amount or more and accrued interest exchanged for six per cent. treasury notes will be equivalent to annual interest coupons payable in currency and not made a legal tender. This would leave only the four hundred millions of legal tenders of the direct government issues circulating as currency and these would be funded by the National Bank Act, the completion of their redemption until the country is in condition to resume specie payments.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

May 9.

The receipts from the Allegheny region, although heavier than last week, fell short from the corresponding time last year. The lumber men have not yet recovered from disasters caused by the great freshets which occurred early this spring. Mills will have to be rebuilt, and logs, many of which were hung together, before the season will really open. The lumber men here long for a quiet season for several weeks to rest. Even were the freights large, buyers would not feel disposed to take hold heavily at the opening prices, they being considered speculative for 1865. Buyers would like to lay in a whole year's supply, unless they can obtain it at prices under those which they now ask. The prices asked at the river are $48@50; but there are no buyers, and it is questionable whether much could be sold even at $45. There is very little lumber arriving, and what has not yet been let into the canal, and the railroad freights to the lake districts are considered too high. Some small sales have been made, but the prices attained are little better than retail rates.

Business at the yards throughout the city is very dull. There seems to be very few buildings in process of erection at present. The nominal rates are as follows:

Flooring, ₰ M	$55 @70
1st Common, ₰ M	55 @60
2d "	45
3d "	30
Fine Joists	40 @45
Plank	92 @35
Shingles, 18 in "	5 50
19 in "	9 50@10
Locust Post, ₰ 100	35 @40
Cedar "	60

Lumber at Louisville.

Stock of pine lumber light, with sales of common rough boards at $35@40 per 1,000 feet, while the better grades of choice range from $50 to $70. Pine shingles $6 to $7 per thousand, and poplar $6 00.

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

May 9.

Iron—Pig Iron remains dull, though prices have not undergone any change. We quote hot blast at $55@60, and cold blast $65@68. Bar Iron is steady at 6½c for common, and 6½@6¾c for charcoal.

Nails—The demand continues fair, and the old rates steady at the following quotations:

10 and 8d	$5 00@5 25
6 and 7d	5 25@5 37½
4 and 5d	5 75@6 87½
3d	6 25@6 37½
2d	7 25@7 37½
8d, nine inch	8 12½@8 25
20d	8 12½@8 25
Cut Spikes, 3 to 7 inch	9 25@9 37½

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

Iron and Nails—We quote store rail bar iron at 5½@6c ₰ lb; charcoal bar 7@7½c; odds are out of bar at corresponding rates; scrap iron is steady at $45@50 ₰ ton; cast steel 40c; A B steel 45c; steel slabs 16c; steel wings 50c. Nails—the market is well supplied, with sales at $5 50@5 75 from first hands. Small sizes at $6 75 and the smaller sizes at the usual advance. Large lots $5 26.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

May 7.

The market has been improving all the week, with sales of 747 hhds this week, against 571 hhds the previous week, and the entire sales of the season since the 1st of November 3 mos up 12,714 hhds. The sales to day were 90 hhds at the warehouses (including 1 of sweetping at 4c), 10 of trash at $2 80 low at $5 to $7 85, common and light leaf at $8@9 00, medium to fair leaf $10 50@13, and choice $20@23 50. Among the sales yesterday were 8 hhds at the Louisville warehouse of Clarksville or heavy shipping leaf, grown in Trigg county, at $25 50 and $30 which at the present superfluity of currency would be fully equal to $46 75 the highest current rates of last summer, when currency was over 200 per cent. discount for gold. This certainly is the fact that tobacco to-day is relatively as high as last year.

Highwines at Chicago.

Highwines were in limited request and quiet, with sales of 400 bbls at $2 08@2 09, closing at the inside quotation. The Government is taking possession of all the wines manufactured since the first of January last, and it is reported that an agent will arrive here shortly from Washington, to investigate the whole matter, and while innocent holders are safe, guilty parties will be punished.

Coal at Cincinnati.

Coal—The market is unchanged and firm. We quote Youghiogheny at 18c, and Hartford City and Pomeroy at 16@18c ₰ bush, afloat. The rate delivered to customers are 23c for Youghiogheny, and 20c for other descriptions.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 11, 1865. }

Business yesterday was not very active, the demand being principally local. Buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent. The weather was unfavorable for out-door operations. The rain that set in early in the day continued all the afternoon. The receipts of produce, although not large, were sufficient for all purposes. Both rivers are again rising, with an abundance of water for all purposes of navigation. There were no arrivals outside of the regular packets. The Bayard, from Parkersburg, had a fair trip; she will return at noon for the same port. The Minerva left for the oil regions at noon, with a fair trip of freight and passengers. The Hard Times did not get off last evening. She will take her departure this evening, with six the freight she has on hand under. The Amelia Poe is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville, and is announced for this day. The Silver Cloud No. 2 is receiving freight for Cairo and St. Louis. She will take the present trip by Capt. F. Marafia. She will leave on Saturday positively. The light draught steamer Pilgrim is fast filling up for Nashville; she will have despatch. The Armadillo is calling her turn; she comes in for St. Louis after the Silver Cloud No. 2. The J. S. Holland Financier are at the landing waiting to see what will turn up. The Armadillo is the better turn; she will load for St. Louis in the present rise has enabled the fleet of low stages for the lower ports. Coal ought to do well in the lower cities, as the supply will certainly be abundant. A number of boats are due and may arrive at any hour. The Kenton will be among the first. The Brownsville packets are doing a large business in freight and passengers; the oil seekers have an abundance of faith in all events. The sales were as follows:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; dealers confine their purchases to parcels sufficient to meet the wants of the home trade. The supply on hand is amply for present purposes. The receipts more than keep pace with the wants of the local trade; prices are nominally the same. Among the sales were Extra Family—150 bbls, in lots, at $8 25@8 75 ₰ bbl; 100 do, $8 50@9—the latter was paid for a choice article.

BACON—The market was steady, with a fair local demand; prices appear to have touched bottom. Sides—Sales 4,000 lbs rloded at 18c. Sugar Cured Hams—Sales 9,000 lbs at 21½c. Shoulders—Sales 7,000 lbs Shoulders at 17@17½c. Country lots rold at various prices.

LARD OILS—The market has undergone no change. Sales of 400 bbls No. 1 at $1.75 and 10 bbls No. 2 at $1 65 per gallon.

LARD—The market was inactive. Sales 10 bbls at private terms; 50 kegs at 22c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady. We note sales of 2,000 lbs sugar cured at 19c per lb.

BUTTER—The season for extravagant prices was over. The market was dull. We note sales 21 packages at 35@38c for a prime article.

CHEESE—In the absence of large sales there was a good demand. Sales 20 bbls new W. R. at 20@20 60 old at 21@22c.

ORANGES—Sales 15 box Messina at $10 per box.

LEMONS—Sales 5 box Messina at $10 per box.

POTATOES—The season is drawing to a close. Sales 100 bbls peach-blows at $2 75 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales 50 bbls at $5 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not active, the demand being principally for lots to meet the wants of the home market. Wheat was quoted at $1 70@1 75 for fair to prime, and $1 60 per quality. Barley dull with sales at 90@$1 for Spring and Fall. Rye would not command over $1. Corn in fair demand. We note a sale of 2,000 bush from store at 66c; 3 car loads at depot at 62c; 300 do at 63c.

OATS—We note sales of 1,000 bush at 48c.

HAY—The receipts were limited. Sales of 5 loads at 24@25c.

SEED—Our demand was restricted, and as prices remain unchanged we omit them.

GROCERIES—Was in fair demand at the following prices: Coffee—Sales of prime Rio at 42@43c; fair to good at 40@41c; ordinary at 38@39c. Sugar—Sales of New Orleans at 17@17½c; Cuba, 14@16½c. Of New Orleans the market is bare. Crushed 21½@22c. Powdered 20@20½c. Granulated 19½@20c. A coffee, 19@19½c; Extra C, 18@18½c; Yellow, 17@18c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $1 20 to $1 30 ₰ gallon; Porto Rico, 90@95c ₰ per gallon; Cuba, 70@80c ₰ gallon.

RICE—Rangoon, 12@13c.

TOBACCO—The market was steady but not active. We note sales of 50 hhds leaf at 8@50c; navy, 50@60c; spun roll, 87½@93 per lb; Cuttings $1@1 60.

SEEDS—Sales at 3½@3½c per lb. Black pepper, 35@40c. Cloves, 50@55c.

CANDLES—Sales of star at 32@34c; mould, 30c; sperm, 60@65c; adamantine, 45@50c; German, 13@14c; palm, 19@21c; variegated, 26@28c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 11, 1865. }

Business in the oil way presented no new feature and buyers were numerous. The weather was not very favorable for out-door trade. The market opened and closed firm. The sales made were at the previous day's prices. The state of the market may be ascertained by the fact that holders remained at home not exposing themselves to the inclemency of the weather, whilst buyers made various trips to the Allegheny landing and purchased several cargoes of Crude. The receipts of Crude by the Allegheny amounted to 3,891 brls, and whilst the sales during the same period were 4,981 barrels. Negotiations were in progress for 6,000 barrels, but the sales had not been consummated when we left the market. We repeat, the market ruled in favor of holders. The Allegheny river was rising all the way down from Oil City, with plenty of water for all purposes from Oil City and the wells. We learn that holders had advance all the rates; in the wells $2 00 was demanded and at the oil-fields these rates are not deemed by any means exorbitant. Yesterday we reported a sale of 80 bbls, bulk, the terms of which we were unable to obtain; we have since ascertained that the price paid was 28½c. Bulk oil seems to be in most favor. On the Allegheny wharf business was active, there being a large amount of empty barrels waiting shipment. The departure for the Oil regions were the two ranger steamers Ida Ross and Petrolia No. 1, with all the freight they could manage and a large number of passengers. Another and larger steamer will leave for the same destination the time we left the landing; the boats due were the Leclaire No. 2, Echo No. 2 and Crinda. Rented Oil was in fair demand; holders manifested no disposition to part with their stocks unless an advance was obtained; the nominal rates were: Bonded, 48@49c; Free, 68@69c. Sales for future delivery were made above those prices. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—There was a liberal inquiry for this article. One party wanted to purchase 5,000 or 8,000 barrels on speculation. If purchased it was to be tanked. This party evidently exhibited confidence in the present prices. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the following parcels changed hands, viz: 200 bbls on wharf at 29c, packages included; 200 bbls do at 28c, same terms; 150 bbls do at 29c, packages included; 500 bbls initial at 28c; 480 bbls Riley on at 28c, packages exchanged. The following bbls were sold, packages included, viz: 400 bbls at 29c; 100 do at 29½c, and 200 do, making a total of sales of 2,630 barrels.

REFINED OILS—Holders were firm. They have an abiding faith that their time will soon be here. We note small sales in bond at 58@59c; free, 65@66. Sales for July and August delivery at various prices.

Oil receipts per Allegheny River.

Porter, Miller & Co.	147	G. Coster	117
J. Strickler	37	D. Bushnell	192
Frank's & Gurnsey	120	W. Vandergrift	388
Fish & Co.	1,260		
Total			3381

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R. GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 5 barrels benzole for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 100 barrels tar for New York.

W Myers, 58 barrels tar for Philadelphia.

New Orleans Market.

April 29.

Cotton—Arrived since the 20th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 591 bales; Leica, 153; Texas, 17; together with 1,061 bales. Cleared since the 20th instant, for Havre, 499 bales; Nevy York, 186; Boston, 241; together with 1,089 bales. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 27th instant, 9,815 bales.

Molasses—The market in the absence of our last report, ruling at 20@22c for ordinary; 24@26c for good ordinary; 27@28c for low middling, and 30@32c for middling. Since which, under a continued demand, the market has ruled firm, with an insufficient supply, prices have improved fully 4@ 8 ₰.

This makes a total for the week of 1,025 bales against 1,140 last week, and 870 the week before. We now advance our quotations as follows:

Low Ordinary	—@—
Ordinary	22@25
Good Ordinary	28@30
Low Middling	31@33
Middling	35@36
Good Middling	—@—
Middling Fair	—@—
Fair	—@—

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand 1st, September], 1864, bales	4575
Arrived last week	1091
Arrived previously	57304— 51268
	55843
Exported past week	1789
Exported previously	47699— 49488
Stock on hand and on ship-board	9815

Sugar and Molasses—The market has remained unchanged and dull since our last weekly review. There have been no sales of open kettle Sugar, and only now and then a few bbls of good New Orleans Molasses. We have classified at 16@16½c ₰ lb for yellow and 17@17½c for white. Of Molasses a few bbls Louisiana sold at 75c a gallon for common and 60c for prime, and 400 bbls prime Muscovado at 55c ₰ gallon. We omit all quotations inasmuch as there is no regular market price. The imports during the week comprise 2,261 hhds sugar from Havana. Arrived since the 20th inst., 19 hhds, 69 bbls sugar, 29 bbls molasses. Cleared since the 20 inst., none.

Whisky at Cincinnati.

The market is devoid of all speculation, as the course of the trade during the past three months has been so contrary to what was generally anticipated, that no disposition is manifested to speculate in it. The regular demand has been confined at $2 06@2 07, and such sales of any magnitude could not be effected at these rates.

Sugar-cured Hams

vary in price considerably, having a range of 20c to 22c, according to the estimate of the brand they bear, canvassed and packed.

Milwaukee Market.

May 9.

Flour dull but firm. Sales of 100 bbls Niagara at $1 00 barrels Reedsburg XX Spring at $5 90. Grain—Wheat firm and 2 cents higher. Sales on 'Change 28,000 bush at $1 16@1 17½@1 18. Oats—Sales of 500 bush at 46c, delivered; 400 bu Corn at 86c; 400 bush Rye at 86c.

Wines—The market at the Astor House this evening, 30,000 bush No. 1 seller first ten days in June, at $1 14; 15,000 bush, seller all May, at $1 44. Spot Wheat scarce.

Hay and Straw at Cincinnati.

May 9

The arrivals of wagon hay at this market during the past week have been light, partly owing to the weather and partly to the bad condition of the roads leading to the city. The farmers are firm in their asking prices, but the decline which took place in the Baltimore market has considerably unnerved buyers, and they do not take hold very freely. We quote the asking prices, as follows:

Loose, per ton	$26@2
Baled, per ton	23@25

Straw—Is very quiet at $12@15 for the range of wheat and rye.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—W Wallace, 60 bbls glaster; F Von Gorder, 30 bbls flour; Jones & Co, 1 car scrap iron; Atwell, Lee & Co, 20 half bbls fish; J J House & Co, 75 do; Spencer & McKay, 1 pkg; Godfrey & Co, 15 pkgs rags; W H Smith, 150 bills paper; R E Sellers, 35 do; R Robinson & Co, 85 do; J Woods & Son, 1 car metal; Wm Bingham, 29 bgs feed.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R R.—J S Liggett & Co 1050 bush wheat; Jones & Co, 24 half bbls oil; W P Keck & Co, 9 packages produce; Fleming & S, 5 boxes do, J H Demler, 1 do do; John Buford, 1 do do; W S Haven, 6 bdls paper; Godfrey & Co, 1 bdl rags; W H Seldon, 3 bars iron; J P Peason, 2 cars lumber.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; D McClarran, 5 bbls eggs, 2 bbls butter.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER MINERVA.—J Woodwell, 3 pkgs; Henderson & Bro, 5 bbls, 517 bdls paper; John List, 17 packages; owner, 25 pkgs, 28 do; Thos Bell, 279 sks barley; C L Caldwell, 5 pkgs; McElroy & Dickinson, 7 empty bbls.

B. H. HARVEY, ... W. M'KEE
O. P. ..... R. G. BABCOCK.

HARTLEY, BABCOCK & CO.,

No. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Leather Belting and Hose.
Fire, Steamboat and Hydraulic Hose.
Wool packing, fire buckets.
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Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap17-tf

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
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CHEAP WALL PAPERS—

In endless variety at No. 17 Market street, near Fifth street. [ap25] JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Railroad stock market is somewhat depressed by general indisposition to operate, and by the efforts of the "bears," who are reported to be under the necessity of purchasing to cover heavy import contracts soon to mature. The steady decline in gold produces some misgivings as to the prospect of dividends, it being expected that, with the reduction in the price of produce, there must be a diminution in the rates of freight. Government securities continue active. Railway bonds are active, and prices rather firmer. State bonds are firm, but there is very little doing. The main feature in the money market is the continued ease, and, in consequence of the decline in foreign exchanges, and the supposition is that from the easy rate of sale they will run still more decided y in our favor. In the early part of the day there was much excitement, but towards noon these matters became more fair. The supply of money continues to increase, and lenders are more urgent than borrowers. There is more demand for Foreign Exchange, and the rates are again firmer. The Cunard steamer from Boston to-day took out $27,000 in specie. Petroleum stocks are firm with a fair business; sales 8,000 bbls Parrish at $1 32; cherry Run, $6 2; Excelsior, $5 10; Empire City, $2 10; Reydrick, $2 20; Oc anic, $2 40; Rynd Farm, $3 05; Jack, $2 00; Tack, $2 00. Petroleum is quiet but fairly steady at 57¾c for crude; 52 @53c for Refined in bond, and 72½@73½c for Free.

The dry goods market this week, owing to the stormy weather on Monday and Tuesday, has been less active, but prices continue steady. Domestic fabrics are not plentiful, and quotations are sustained. The demand for foreign goods continues to be larger than the supply. Ready desirable dress goods in lawns and grenadiers have in no season been so scarce as now. Merchants from a distance are here canvassing for the third and fourth time—and trade has been and promises to continue good until the close of the season. At dry goods auctions to-day prices were about the same as last sales. Carpets and mattings are in good readily. Linens were not in very active demand.

New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.; Sterling Exchange dull, at 109@109¾. Gold heavy and unsettled, and lower opening at 135¾, declining to 133 and closing at 133¾. Government securities active and steady. State stocks firmer. Sixes, 1868, 93¾; Five Twenties 103¾. Gold after call sold down to 129¾, closed at 129¾. Petroleum—Buchanan Farm, 128; Excelsior, 56; Germania, 60; High Gate, 56; Oceanic, 60; Rynd Farm, 320; Tack, 220; United 167½.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Petroleum dull; 57@57½c for crude; 53@54 for refined in bond; 78@74 for free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Cotton heavy and 5@6c lower, at 52@53c for middling. Flour dull, heavy and 25@50 lower; at $9 00@9 75 for extra State, $8 75@9 75 for extra Ohio, $8 75@9 30 for trade and family, the market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside quotations. Whisky heavy and a shade lower; sales of 500 bbls at 2 07@2 08. Pork quiet and nominally 50@100 lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 40; good winter red western, $1 67½. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn 1@2c lower; Southern mixed, 1@2c lower; No. 1 Chicago spring, 1@2c lower; Jersey yellow, $1 30. Oats dull and 5@8c lower; sales of 30,000 bush at 80@82c for Canada and 82@83c for Jersey and western. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet and lower, at 12@15c for Porto Rico and 16¾@17c for Cuba. Wool dull; Pork heavy; 500@600c spun roll, 87@93 per lb; Cuba $1 @1 60.

Lard—Sales at 30@35c per lb. Black pepper, 35@40c. Cloves, 50@55c.

CANDLES—Sales of star at 32@34c; mould, 30c; sperm, 60@65c; adamantine, 45@50c; German, 13@14c; palm, 19@21c; variegated, 26@28c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 10.

Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull and drooping, with sales of No 1 Chicago at $1 31; mixed Chicago, 1 and 2, offered at $1 22, without buyers. Corn dull, with sales of mixed at 86c white, 90c; yellow, 92c. Barley firmer. Whisky dull at $2 06. Provisions dull and drooping to New York; wheat, 18c; corn, 16c; Lake imports—Flour, 22,375 bbls; wheat, 75,125 bu; corn, 84,650 bu. Canal exports—Flour, 1,100 bbls; wheat, 27,275 bu; corn, 89,220 bu; oats, 114, 100 bu.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 10.

Flour steady and unchanged at $7 25@7 50 for No. 1 spring; $7 75@8 00 for Red Winter; $8 00@8 75 for White, and $9 00@9 75 for extra, but chiefly at outside quotations. Wheat quiet and nominally low; last night Canadian spring $1 40; Red Winter, $1 50; white, $1 60; No. 1 Illinois, $1. Oats quiet and nominally lower. Barley dull; Canadian Western, $1 25. Canal freights nominal.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

May 10.

The Provision market is without material change. Lard is best maintained; 18½c is asked for choice city, and a small sale was made at 18c. Hams are in moderate request and firm at 20c. Shoulders are nominally at 16½c. Bacon—Sales of 500 lbs sides at 19c; 1,000 lbs shoulders at 17c; 1,000 lbs clear Sides at 21c; 1,000 lbs Sugar cured Hams at 22c.

Baltimore Market.

May 10.

Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat dull; Red 1 40@1 45; White, 1 50@1 60. Corn dull; sales of White at $1 15. Provisions dull and nominal. Whiskey quiet at $2 07.

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May 10.

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Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R. GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 5 barrels benzole for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 100 barrels tar for New York.

W Myers